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The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 481. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0 } DUBLIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. FIRST BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN DREW In Dublin, being positively HIS LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE, Prior to his appearing at the Theatre Royal, Lyceum, London. On This THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1860, The Performances will commence with the laughable Farce entitled THE CLOCKMAKER'S HAT.

Mr Christopher Capstick - Mr Jervis
Polly Smart - Mrs Burkinshaw

To be followed by the admired Drama, in three acts, written by the late Tyrone Power, Esq., entitled ST. PATRICK'S EVE, or The Order of the Day.

Major O'Dogherty - Mr John Drew
Frederick II. - Mr Granby
Francis Baron Trenck - Mr Frank Huntley
Catherine - Miss G Stephens

To conclude with a Recollection of O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.

Phelim O'Flannigan - Mr John Drew
Sandy M'Guffin - Mr Frank Allen
Mary O'Flannigan - Mrs C H Stephenson

Incidental to the piece, a real ould Irish Jig, by Mr Drew and the Company.

Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey. Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.

Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. ENGAGEMENT of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN For a Limited Period, who will make their First Appearance On SATURDAY NEXT, NOV. 17, 1860. In Shakspere's Play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Shylock - Mr Charles Kean.
Portia - Mrs Charles Kean.

On MONDAY, NOV. 19th, HAMLET.
On TUESDAY, NOV. 20th, LOUIS XI.
On WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21st, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
On THURSDAY, NOV. 22nd, THE GAMESTER.
On FRIDAY, NOV. 23rd, KING LEAR.
On SATURDAY, NOV. 24th, THE WIFE'S SECRET.

LOST, either in St. Mathias' School-house, or between that and Fitzwilliam-square, a GREEN VELVET PURSE, containing three £1 notes, a half sovereign, and some silver.—Any one who has found it is requested to bring it to 60, Fitzwilliam-square, and, if a poor person, a Reward will be given.

RATHMINES OLD SCHOOLHOUSE. The Rev. J. J. BLACK is to Lecture To-morrow (Friday) Evening, at half-past 7, when a Collection will be made for the support of a Scripture-reader, in connexion with the Ladies' Irish Association, for a district in the County Derry. Heb. 13, 16.

PRAYER MEETING.—DORSET INSTITUTION. A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock. The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS. Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, SKINNER'S-ALLEY, on THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 15, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject—Why is the Mass not the Eucharist at all?
President—Mr. G. M'Gulgan.

Is the body of Christ really in the Mass.

Is the host you adore the living Christ? Was it born of the Virgin Mary, crucified under Pontius Pilate, dead and buried, raised again upon the third day, ascended into heaven, from thence to come to judge the living and the dead on the last day.

If not, how can it be Christ?

"And taking bread, he gave thanks, and brake; and gave to them saying: This is my body which is given for you. Do this for a commemoration of me. In like manner the chalice also, after he had supped, saying: This is the chalice, the new testament in my blood, which shall be shed for you."—Luke, xxii. 19, 20, Roman Catholic Bible.

But the meaning of these words plainly is—"This bread is the memorial of my body."—"This cup is the memorial of my blood." For he added, "do this in commemoration of me." That is to remind you of me when absent.

"And I say to you, I will not drink from henceforth of this fruit of the vine, until that day when I shall drink it with you new in the kingdom of my Father."—Matt. xxvi. 29, Roman Catholic Bible.

And St. Paul said, "For as often as you shall eat this bread and drink the chalice, you shall show the death of the Lord, until he come."—1 Cor. xi. 26, Roman Catholic Bible.

If the statement made by Dr. M'Evily be true, in his commentary on Ephesians, iv. 10—"We know that the body of Christ is in heaven, and not outside it"—why, then, do the priests hold up the host to be worshipped, saying, "Ecce Agnus Dei"—Behold the Lamb of God?

If the host be not God when you adore it, are you not guilty of the fearful sin of idolatry?

Ask God to give you the Holy Spirit, that you may be saved.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS. A Meeting for Prayer will be held (D.V.) in the Mission Room, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown, on Thursday Evening, November 15, 1860, at Eight o'clock.

I. To pray for the conversion of sinners—the reformation of the infidel, the heretic, the blasphemer, the idolater, the superstitious, the vicious, the careless, the drunkard, the abandoned, the outcast, the ungodly, the mere professor, the ignorant, the deceiver, and the deceived.

II. To give Almighty God thanks for those whom He has "turned from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God," and ask for greater blessings every day on all the Lord's people, by the felt presence and power of the Holy Ghost in the hearts of all classes, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—You are invited to come.

SOCIETY FOR IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS. 12, D'OLIER-STREET, DUBLIN. HONORARY SECRETARIES: The Rev. Alexander R. C. Dallas, M.A., for Missions; and the Rev. Sir Christopher R. Lighton, Bart., A.M., for England. DEPUTATION SECRETARY: The Rev. Edward Ellis.

The several Secretaries and Treasurers to Local Associations in connexion with this Society in Ireland are respectfully requested to take Notice that, as the Accounts of the Society for the current year will close on the 31st December, it will be necessary for them to forward to this Office, on or before the 20th of that month, all Subscriptions, Donations, and Collections they may have received, in order to ensure their appearance in the next report.

Donations and Subscriptions from parties resident in Ireland are received and acknowledged by the Rev. Edward Ellis, Deputation Secretary for Ireland.

Money Orders to be made payable to Mr. Thomas Evans, No. 12, D'Olier-street, Dublin.

BOROUGH ASSESSORSHIP. TO THE CONSERVATIVE BURGESSES OF THE BOROUGH OF DUBLIN.

GENTLEMEN,—I have had the honour of acting as your Assessor for the last six years, my Annual Election during that period being unopposed.

I trust that I have always discharged the duties reposed in me faithfully, and to your satisfaction. As there will be a contest on this occasion, may I, therefore, respectfully request your early attendance on the 3rd DECEMBER next, previous to which I will notify the place of Election, and forward your Voting Papers with the necessary instruction.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, JAMES M. HYNDMAN.

4, Belvidere-place, 14th Nov., 1860.

THE DUBLIN ATHENÆUM. This Institution will be opened at 9 o'clock on every Morning (Sundays excepted), and closed at 10 p.m., until further notice. The Subscription is fixed at 10s. per annum, payable in advance. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members are requested to forward to the Librarian, in writing, their names, addresses, and professions or occupations, together with the name of some householder as a reference. On receipt of such information the Librarian will submit the names of Candidates to the General Committee for consideration.

C. W. LE POER KENNEDY, B.A., Trinity College, Librarian.

Office, 33, Anglesea-street.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND. The Annual General Meeting of the Members of this Society will be held at 28, WESTLAND-ROW, at One o'clock THIS DAY (Thursday), November 15th, to receive report and statement of accounts, &c.

AMBROSE BALFE, Assistant Secretary.

N.B.—The Public Winter Exhibition will be held on the following Thursday, November 22nd, in the Round-room, Rotundo.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT, MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN EAST. Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts. EVENING EDUCATIONAL COURSE OF LECTURES. A Course of Twelve Lectures on PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, by J. Beete Jukes, M.A., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., will be commenced on This THURSDAY, NOV. 15th, at 8 o'clock, p.m., in the Theatre of the Museum of Irish Industry, and be continued at the same place and hour, on Every Evening of the Week (except Saturday Evening) until the Course be completed.

Free to the Public.

Copies of the Programme of Educational Arrangements for the Session of 1860-61 may be obtained, on application at the Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green East.

(Signed) ROBERT KANE, Director.

Museum of Irish Industry, November 9th, 1860.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE, at 4, CLAYTON SQUARE, LIVERPOOL; and 12, EUSTACE STREET, DUBLIN.

GEORGE LAUDER and CO. beg to offer their services to all parties wishing to obtain legal protection for inventions or designs, either in Great Britain and Ireland, or Foreign Countries.

We, having had great experience in procuring Patents for inventions, can confidently advise Inventors in all matters relating to Patent Right, and give them the requisite information and assistance.

By the Patent Law Amendment Act, 15 and 16 Vict., c. 83, Royal Letters Patent for the protection of inventions, may be obtained at a trifling cost in comparison with the old expensive system, and immediate protection is granted at the time of application for the Patent.

The Patent Right under this Act extends to Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, and is granted for fourteen years, under the following conditions and costs, including agency fees:—

Provisional Protection for Six Months, £10.

Although this protection secures the invention for six months from the date of application, yet by a recent rule of the Commissioners, notice to proceed with the Patent must be given at least two months before the Provisional protection expires, in order to give the necessary time for opposition and sealing the Patent; therefore the applicant must determine upon proceeding with, or relinquishing his claim within four months from the date of his application.

Obtaining the Great Seal to the Patent, if unopposed, £30.

If the opposition be entered against the grant, an extra charge will be incurred of about £5.

The Specification, which must bear a £5 Stamp, and Drawings if any are required, must be filed within six months from the date of application, which are charged according to the extent of the subject and intricacy of the drawings.

At the expiration of the third year, an additional stamp duty of £5, and at the expiration of the seventh year, one of £100, must be paid, or the Patent Right will cease.

GEORGE LAUDER AND CO., Consulting Engineers, Agents for Patent and other Machinery. Gas Regulators supplied.

PORTARLINGTON SAVINGS BANK. The Depositors in the Portarlington Savings Bank are hereby required to produce their Deposit Books at the Office of the Bank, Portarlington, on either THURSDAY, the 6th DECEMBER NEXT, or two following days, for the purpose of being Inspected and verified with the Books of the Institution, by the Auditor appointed for that purpose, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 133.

Depositors will further take notice, that if the Depositors' Books be not produced on some one of the days above-named, all Interest will cease, and the Account be closed from the 20th NOVEMBER, 1860, in conformity with section 5 of the above-named Act.

THOMAS DES VŒUX, Treasurer.

Portarlington Savings Bank, 7th November, 1860.

DUBLIN GENERAL MARKETS. Incorporation of Company; powers to raise capital to make and maintain two General Markets in the City of Dublin; to purchase Lands and Houses by Compulsion; to levy Tolls.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for an Act to effect all or some of the purposes following:—that is to say, to incorporate a Company for the purpose of establishing, erecting, and maintaining two new General Public Markets and market places in the city of Dublin; one of such markets being situate on the north side of the said city, in the parish of St. Mary, and county of the city of Dublin, on the site of or adjoining or near to the existing market, called the Cole's-lane market; the other of such markets being situate on the south side of said city, in the parish of St. Bridget, in the county of the city of Dublin, on the site of or adjoining or next to the existing market called the Castle Market, for the sale of meat, fish, poultry, game, butter, bacon, vegetables, and other animal and vegetable products, goods, wares, manufactures, and other marketable commodities. And power will also be taken to erect and maintain suitable dwelling-houses, shops, stalls, sheds, weighing machines, fountains, water-tanks, slaughter-houses, with all other buildings, works and conveniences necessary for public convenience, and for ensuring complete cleanliness and ventilation; and also to purchase, rent, vary, or extinguish the aforesaid existing markets, or either of them, as well as all dues, rights, and privileges, now attached or belonging to the said markets, respectively, or either of them; and to authorise the owners, lessees, and occupiers to sell, lease, grant, or surrender the same to the said company, and also to prohibit the hawking of marketable commodities in the vicinity of either of the said markets.

To authorise the said company to purchase or acquire lands, buildings, and other property, by compulsion or agreement, for all or any of the purposes of said intended Act, and to confirm any agreement which may have been or may hereafter be entered into for the purchase of the same, or of the said markets or either of them; also to vary, repeal, or extinguish all existing rights or privileges which would in any manner impede or interfere with the objects of the said intended Act; and to authorise the said Company to stop up, alter, or divert temporarily or permanently, Drury-lane, in the said parish of St. Bridget, and Sampson's-lane and Riddle's-row, in the said parish of St. Mary, as well as all other streets, lanes, passages, sewers, water-courses, gas and water-pipes with which it may be necessary to interfere in carrying the said intended Act into execution. Also to enable the said Company to rent out, sell, or lease the said markets, or either of them, together with the shops, stalls, or other buildings connected therewith. To levy rents, tolls, rates, duties and stallages, for or in respect of the said markets and market places, or either of them, or for or in respect of the said shops, stalls, and other buildings to be erected under the authority of said Act; and to confer, vary, or extinguish exemptions from the payment of rent, tolls, rates, and other duties, rights, and privileges. Also to enable the said Company to raise money for all or some of the purposes of the said intended Act, by the creation and issue of shares, or by mortgage or bond, or by such other means as the said Act shall authorise and direct. Also to enable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Dublin, and the Midland Great Western Railway Company of Ireland, or either of them, to purchase such portions of the said lands and buildings in the said parishes of St. Mary and St. Bridget as may not be required for the purposes of the said Company, and which would be sufficient for widening Exchequer-street and Cole's-lane, respectively, and converting the latter into a more direct approach to Dominick-street and the Broadstone Station of the said Railway Company.

And in the said intended Act power will be given to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Dublin, to purchase the said intended markets and market places, and all rights, powers, and privileges to be conferred by said intended Act; and to empower the said Mayor, or his deputy duly authorised, to inspect the said markets and market places, and to enforce cleanliness and order therein; and to seize and confiscate all fish, meat, or other articles of food of an unwholesome kind, which may be exposed for sale therein; and also to confer on the said Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, or the Recorder, for the time, of the said City of Dublin, the power of issuing licences for the sale of butchers' meat, fish, fowl, roots, and vegetables in the several streets and public thoroughfares within the limits of the circular road, of the said city of Dublin, and to prohibit the opening of shops or stalls for the sale of such articles within the said limits without such licence. And it is intended to incorporate in the said Act, either wholly or in part, the Company's Clauses Consolidation Act 1845, the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845, the Railways Acts Ireland 1851 and 1860, and the Markets and Fairs Clauses Act 1847. And notice is hereby given, that all lands, buildings, and other property intended to be purchased by compulsion under the powers of the said Act, are situate in the parishes of St. Mary and St. Bridget, respectively, in the county of the city of Dublin. And it is also intended by the said Act (as far as may be necessary) to amend the following and any other Acts relating to the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company (that is to say), the 8th and 9th Vict. chap. 119; 9th and 10th Vict. c. 210 and 224; 10th and 11th Vict. c. 130 and 176; 11th and 12th Vict. c. 76; 13th and 14th Vict., c. 88; 15th and 16th Vict. c. 137; 20th and 21st Vict. 77 and 113; 21st and 22nd Vict. c. 94; and an Act passed in the 12th and 13th years of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to authorise the advance of Money out of the Consolidated Fund to the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company," and another Act passed in the 17th and 18th years of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to settle the contribution to be made by certain baronies in Roscommon and Galway, and county of the town of Galway, to the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company." And notice is hereby also given, that on or before the 30th day of November, 1860, plans of the said intended Markets and Market places, respectively, showing the lands intended to be purchased or taken, together with a book of reference to such plans, containing the names of the owners or reputed owners, lessees or reputed lessees and occupiers of such lands, and a copy of this notice as published in the "Dublin Gazette" will be deposited for public inspection with the Clerk of the Peace for the county of the city of Dublin, at his office in Green-street, in the county of the city of Dublin; and that on or before the said 30th day of November, copies of so much of said plans and book of reference as relate to each parish from, in, through, or into which the said markets and works are intended to be made, and also a copy of the said "Gazette" notice will be deposited with the clerk of the North Dublin Poor-law Union, at his office in the workhouse of that Union, in Brunswick-street, in the parish of St. Paul, in the county of the city of Dublin, so far as relates to the Parish of St. Mary, and with the Clerk of the South Dublin Poor-Law Union, at his office in the workhouse of that Union, in James'-street, in the parish of St. James, in the county of the said city of Dublin, so far as relates to the parish of St. Bridget.

Printed copies of the proposed bill will be deposited in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons, on or before the 23rd day of December next.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1860.

JAMES MALLEY, 48, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, Solicitor for the Bill.

W. T. MANNING, 20, Great George-street, Westminster, Parliamentary Agent.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT, And of the following Vice-Patronesses of the Dorset Institution:

Countess of Donoughmore,	Hon Mrs King Harman,
Viscountess Monck,	Lady Crofton,
Lady Maria Forester,	Miss Whately,
Lady Florence Balfour,	Mrs Tighe,
Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock,	Mrs B L Guinness,
Lady Catherine Evans Freke,	Mrs Hill,
Hon Mrs Lefroy,	Mrs Johnston,
Hon Mrs Pakenham	Mrs Hare,

THE ANNUAL SALE OF WARM AND COMFORTABLE CLOTHING FOR THE POOR, On most reasonable terms,

A variety of Children's Dresses, and many other useful Articles, On TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1860, And the three following days, in the LARGE SALE-ROOM OF THE DORSET INSTITUTION, 54, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

The Committee of the Dorset Institution having for eighteen years been enabled to maintain their extensive Christmas Sale, they again announce their intention of holding it on Tuesday, December 4th, and the three following days; and they trust that those whom the Lord has blessed with means will enable them to do so successfully, as it supports numerous poor families who would otherwise be thrown upon the public; at present there are between seventy and eighty employed.

During the past year, many Children have been instructed in the School, in Reading, Writing, and Needlework, of whom the poorer ones receive dinner daily.

Contributions, however small, in aid of the Provision Fund, are much wanted, and will be most thankfully received by any of the Vice-Patronesses, or at the Institution, 54, Upper Sackville-street.

N.B.—Articles sent to the Institution to be made-up are carefully and reasonably completed. The Repository is stocked with articles from the best and newest patterns. Workers are paid weekly, which renders ready money transactions most desirable.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c. Persons desirous of tendering for the erection of a Dwellinghouse at Ballybrack, for the Hon. W. C. Dobbs, may see the plans and specifications relating thereto, at the office of the architects, Messrs. Lanyon, Lynn, and Lanyon, 64, Upper Sackville-street.

Sealed proposals are to be forwarded to the Hon. W. C. Dobbs, 21, Fitzwilliam-place, on or before the 15th of December.

N.B.—The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. WATERING TROUGHS FOR CATTLE. A charitable lady having offered to contribute £10 towards the above object, if a sum of £20 be raised by contributions before the 1st of January, 1861, the Committee of this Society earnestly call upon the friends of humanity to enable them to embrace so kind an offer, and to alleviate the sufferings of the poor dumb animal by the erection of water troughs through the city.

The smallest contribution will be thankfully received at the office, or by Messrs. La Touche & Co., Castle-street; or Messrs. Ball & Co., Henry-street; or by the Collector, Mr. L. Gaynor.

(By order) THOMAS F. BRADY, Honorary Secretary.

Office, 48, Lower Sackville-street, 6th November, 1860.

N.B.—In lodging money, contributors will kindly say if it be intended for this SPECIAL OBJECT, or for the GENERAL FUND, of the Society.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. Alterations of Trains on and after the 1st NOVEMBER, 1860.

DOWN TRAINS.

The 4 p m from Dublin will not stop at Moyvalley and Hill of Down.

The 5 0 p m from Dublin will run on to Mullingar, and stop at intermediate Stations.

The 7 30 p m Mail from Dublin, will stop at Clonsilla.

A Train will leave Athenry for Galway at 9 47 a m, on the arrival of the 9 0 a m from Tuam.

UP TRAINS.

A Train will leave Mullingar at 7 a m for Dublin, and stop at intermediate stations.

The 11 30 a m Train from Galway to Athenry will be altered to 10 40 a m.

ATHENRY AND TUAM LINE. DOWN TRAINS.

A Train will leave Athenry for Tuam at 11 15 a m.

The 12 15 p m Train will be altered to 1 5 p m.

UP TRAINS.

The 6 15 a m Train will be discontinued.

The 3 p m Parliamentary Train will be altered to 3 45 p m.

Additional Trains will leave Tuam at 9 a m, 12 25 p m, and 7 20 p m.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 30th October, 1860.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY. CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE. DAY BOAT. ALTERATION OF TIME OF SAILING—ACCELERATED SERVICE.

On and after the 1st November the EXPRESS BOAT will leave the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 9.30 a.m., instead of 8.45 a.m., as heretofore.

The Train, in connection with this boat will be due in London at 10.50 p.m., Greenwich time.

An Express Train will leave Westland-row Station at 9.15 a.m.

(By order) J. O. BINGER.

Chester, 29th Oct.

REDUCTION IN FARES. BRITISH AND IRISH STEAMPACKET COMPANY. DAY PASSAGES BETWEEN DUBLIN AND WEXFORD, NOV., 1860.

The steamship Mars is intended to sail as follows:—

For WEXFORD, from 46, North-wall, Dublin—Friday 16th, 7 Morning.

For DUBLIN, from Steam Wharf, Wexford—Tuesday, 20th, 7 Morning.

FARES:—First Class, 6s. 6d.; Return, 10s.; Second Class, 3s. 6d.

FREIGHTS MODERATE.

For further particulars, apply to CAROLIN & EGAN, 20, Eden-quay, Dublin; JOHN LEARED, Steam Wharf, Wexford; or at the Company's Chief Office, No. 46, North-wall, Dublin.

W. J. EGAN, Secretary.

Sermons.

SPECIAL SERVICES. ST. PAUL'S. The Rev. THOMAS WALLACE will preach THIS EVENING, in ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. Service to commence at Eight o'clock.

DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Established A.D. 1849. The Rev. JOHN HALL, of Mary's abbey, will (D.V.) Preach to Young Men, in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, the 15th November, at Eight o'clock, To Young Men exclusively. Admission Free.

W. J. STOKES, Secretary.

103, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin, 13th November, 1860.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS, 45, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN. Patron, the EARL OF RODEN. On SUNDAY NEXT, 18th of November, 1860, A SERMON will be preached (D.V.) in THE CHAPEL of the MOLYNEUX ASYLUM, Peter-street, by the Rev. CHARLES FLEURY, D.D., Chaplain, and one of the Honorary Secretaries, and a collection made in aid of the above Association. Divine Service to commence at Twelve o'clock.

The objects of the Association are to better the condition of the Protestant Poor of this City, through the combined exertions of temporal and religious agencies; to prevent those in temporary distress from sinking into poverty; to preserve those in poverty from absolute pauperism; and to rescue the young from the contamination of the workhouse.

Since the formation of the Association, no less than 19,184 families, consisting of 58,126 individuals, have been relieved, to the extent of £7,466.

ST. AUDEON'S PAROCHIAL MALE SCHOOL. The Annual CHARITY SERMON in behalf of this Institution, will be preached (D.V.) in the PARISH CHURCH OF ST. AUDEON'S, CORNMARKET (off High-street), On SUNDAY, the 18th NOV., 1860, By the Rev. F. DAY, A.M., Minister of St. Matthias' Church.

The Governors of the Parochial School of St. Audeon's are thankful to be able to report most favourably of this valuable Institution. Founded at a very early period by the piety of those who have long since gone to their rest, it steadily continues to diffuse the blessings of a Scriptural education in a populous and impoverished locality; while such secular learning is imparted as may, with God's blessing, fit the pupils in after years for the business of life.

Forty-five boys are at present on the roll. Twenty of those boys whose attendance is regular and conduct good, are comfortably clad at the cost of the Institution, and in due time apprenticed to Protestant Masters, who are under an obligation to send them regularly to Church and Sunday School.

When it is remembered that local aid is inadequate to keep those schools in efficiency, and that extraordinary demands have been made recently on the parishioners for the repairs of the Parish Church, it is hoped that the wealthy residents of other parishes will assist on this occasion. The Governors gratefully acknowledge that such assistance has been given in former years, and very confidently expect a continuance of Christian sympathy and support.

The Benefactors of those who are unable to attend will be received by the Rev Alexander Leeper, B.D., Rector, 10, Kildare-street; by the Rev: Henry Hare, curate; the Venerable the Archdeacon of Glendalagh; or by Henry K. Courtney, Esq., Bridgefoot-street; George Crowe, Esq., Lower Bridge-street; Ledger Wilson, Esq., 7, Usher's-island; Michael B. Lacy, Esq., 5, Ushers'-quay; R. K. Tyndall, Esq., Merchant's-quay; Dr. Mahood, Upper Bridge-street; Thomas Vance, Esq., 6, Lower Bridge-street; Samuel Parker, Esq., Back-lane; Edward Waight, Esq., Leeds Hall, Cornmarket; William Parker, Esq., Back-lane.

THOMAS CHRISTIAN SCOTT, 17, Merchant's-quay, } Church-
JOHN COTTLE, 23, Ushers-island, } Wardens.

Legal Notices.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of Margaret Victoria Lundy, and Mary Anne Isabella Lundy, Minors.

PURSUANT to the ruling of Master Lyle, made in this matter, bearing date the 7th day of September, 1860, proposals will be received up to the 1st of DECEMBER Next, for the HOUSE and PREMISES, No. 59, LOWER CAMDEN-STREET, Dublin, late in the possession of Mrs. CONOLLY—TO BE LET, for Seven Years or longer (if required), from the 1st January, 1861.

Apply to JOHN RUSSELL, Solicitor for the Receiver, 32, Mountjoy-square; FRANCIS BURDETT RUSSELL, Esq., the Receiver, 43, Upper Clanbrassil-street; or to Messrs. WILLIAM NEILSON & SON, Solicitors for the Guardians, 104, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.

November, 1860.

Houses and Lands.

KINGSTOWN, CORRIG-AVENUE.—TO BE LET, fully and elegantly furnished (a decided bargain), a HOUSE in this favourite avenue, in consequence of the owner being obliged to go from home; the house consists of two handsome sittingrooms, three best bedrooms, two servants'-rooms, water-closet, and garden at rear; there is a constant supply of pure spring water; to a small, respectable family, the above will be found most desirable.—For cards and terms apply to TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent, 4, Besboro' Buildings, Kingstown.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE AND PREMISES, No. 41, Capel-street, measuring 18 feet in front, and 51 feet in depth. The tenant will be required to expend money in repairs, and a lease will be given.—Apply to Messrs. STEWARTS and KINCAID, 6, Leinster-street, Dublin.

MOYVALLEY HOUSE, GARDENS, OFFICES, and 70 Acres of Prime Land, nearly all under Grass, TO BE LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, or the Interest Sold. This fine House, which is in complete order, is admirably suited for a School, a College, a Hydropathic Establishment, or any business requiring extensive premises. It is most conveniently situated on the Midland Great Western Railway, contiguous to Moyvalley Station—one hour's drive from Dublin.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN W. SWITZER, 43, Wicklow-street, Dublin.

TOWN OF LONGFORD.—TO BE LET, that First-Class Business, House and Concerns, lately in the possession of Mr. JAMES KENNA, deceased, with a walled-in garden, extensive stabling and stores, enclosed in a lock-up yard. The House is large, roomy, and comfortable, situated in the best business part of the Main-street. The shop, having been recently remodelled and improved, is fit for immediate business. Such an opportunity for a first-class business position has not occurred in Longford for years.—Apply to Mr. GEORGE LEMON, Longford.

TO BE LET, No. 5, PEMBROKE-TERRACE.—Apply at 32, Pembroke-place, which House will be Let Furnished.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD.—An English lady having taken that commodious house, 1, Victoria-terrace, Kingstown, is pepared to receive a limited number of Ladies and Gentlemen, who will secure all the advantages of a comfortable home on moderate terms. The house is in one of the best situations in Kingstown, facing the sea, over which it commands an extensive view, and is within three minutes' walk of the Railway. It is roomy and well furnished, and, both as a summer and winter residence, will be found thoroughly comfortable.

TO BE LET, Unfurnished, Spacious Apartments, at 24, Marlborough-street.

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SALE BY AUCTION. To Builders, Contractors, Slate and Tile Merchants, and others. Extensive Sale of Sanitary Pipes, Chimney Cans, &c., for account of shippers.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, On MONDAY, 19th NOVEMBER, 1860, At the Large YARD, rear of Bristol Stores, NORTH WALL, In Lots to suit Purchasers.

The Shipment consists of 300 feet 2-inch socket pipe; 2,000 feet 3-inch do.; 1,200 feet 4-inch do.; 2,000 feet 6-inch do.; 1,800 feet 9-inch do.; 2,000 feet 10-inch do.; 2,000 feet 12-inch do.; 100 feet 15-inch do.; 3,000 bends, junctions, syphons, &c., assorted; 500 chimney tops, terra cotta, in various shapes; 1,000 feet do.; linings 9, 10, 12 inch.

Terms Cash, or approved bills.

Hour of Sale, Twelve o'clock.

YOUNG & GROVES, Auctioneers, 11 and 12, Bachelor's-walk, and 61, Grafton-street.

LITERARY SALEROOMS, 31, ANGLESEA-STREET. Law Library of a Barrister Retiring from the Profession. H. Lewis begs to announce that he will SELL BY AUCTION, in these Rooms, on TUESDAY next, 20th NOVEMBER, and following days, an excellent collection of Law Books, forming the Library of a Barrister who is retiring from the Profession, owing to delicate health. It comprises most of the Modern Reports, carefully completed to the present time; also Text Books, Statutes, &c.; with three very superior open Bookcases of Polished Mahogany, and other Furniture, suitable for any respectable Library.

H. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

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TO BE LENT, on Security of real Property of adequate value, sums of £800, £600, £650, and £450; Landed Estates title preferred.—Apply to W. H. PEYTON, Solicitor, 83, Middle Abbey-street.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden). A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.

Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling. TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.

FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World.

LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS, To Policies then in existence two entire years. Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland; No. 45, DAME-STREET.

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MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square. THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.

SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.

DISTRICT AGENTS: RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square. KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings. DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota. DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street. BRAY—Mr. James Hill.

With Agents in all the Principal Towns.

N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, With which are united the "ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICES— { 345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. }

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

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JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.

1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1825. CAPITAL ONE MILLION. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Head Office for Ireland—34 D, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

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PHYSICIAN: J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.

The Directors hereby give notice that all their FIRE Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their LIFE Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Influential Working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented.

SPECIAL NOTICE—FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS. MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Established 1836), No. 1, Cannon-street West, London, E.C.

TRUSTEES: George Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M.P., Lombard-street. Edward Septimus Codd, Esq., Fludyer-street. William Chippindale, Esq., Tonbridge. Andrew Lawrie, Esq., Charles-street, St. James'.

In order to entitle Policies to participate in the Fifth Division of Profits in 1862, they must be effected not later than the 31st Dec., 1860.

A fixed surrender value for Whole Term existing Policies of 40 per cent. of the ordinary Premiums received.

No extra charge for Service in Volunteer, Artillery, or Rifle Corps.

Annual Income......£77,000
Accumulated Funds......£380,000

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WHAT TIME IS IT?—THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 8s. 6d., or 6s. 6d.!!! A Written Engagement for Two Years. J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN. Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H.M. the Queen. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

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BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
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500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	4	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	6
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20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
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A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.

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IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING. A magnificent assortment IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay. Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

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A MEDICAL MAN, having a beautifully-situated residence in a healthy locality, within two hours' railway distance of Dublin, would take charge of an invalid, either bodily or mentally affected, who, along with cheerful society, would have all the comforts and attentions of a family home.—Address "Medicus" 70, Upper Baggot-street.

MEDICAL BATH ESTABLISHMENT, TEMPLE-STREET. IMPROVED TURKISH BATH, RUSSIAN VAPOUR CHAMBER. Every variety of Simple and Medicated Water and Vapour Bath Douches and Shower Baths.

Apply to Mr. HUGH GILLIS, Manager.

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Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

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Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	0	5	
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
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Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.

Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.

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"It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine.

"I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject.

"The Oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I am satisfied that for medicinal purposes no finer Oil can be procured."

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MANGEL WURZEL FOR SALE.—FOR SALE, at SWEETMOUNT HOUSE, DUNDRUM, a quantity of Mangel Wurzel; price for one week, 15s. per ton, delivered; also, a quantity of Potatoes, picked and free from disease, 4s per cwt.

15th November, 1860.

Dress.

COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, AND 93, GRAFTON-STREET, AND 43 AND 44, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN. DAILY ARRIVALS OF NEW WINTER GOODS, IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS. Newest and most Elegant Designs, in MANTLES and SHAWLS, PARISIAN MILLINERY, BONNETS, and HEAD DRESSES, FRENCH RIBBONS, FEATHERS, and FLOWERS, GLACE and BROCHE SILKS, VELVETS, and FLOUNCINGS, DROUGETS. A most Choice Selection, in ROBES, DRESSES, and SKIRTS. FURS. An Extensive Assortment of all Descriptions.

N.B.—The traffic in Grafton-street being frequently interrupted, it is respectfully suggested that the entrance in Wicklow-street, being in a quiet thoroughfare, is the most convenient for carriages.

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MANTLES AND SHAWLS. A great variety of the rarest designs, and in perfect taste—offering the greatest inducements to intending Purchasers.

FANCY DRESSES, FRENCH MERINOES, &c. All the Newest Textiles of the Season in Dresses, for Morning or Evening Costume, forming the most attractive group ever offered in this city.

Paris Millinery, Coiffures, Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Embroideries, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Flannels, Wedding Trousseaux.

Gentlemen's Goods, Umbrellas, Carriage Rugs, with a beautiful collection of Novelties for Family or Complimentary Mourning, &c.

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DO YOU WANT SHIRTS? WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S, of every Size and Price; THE MATERIALS and HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT, with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLI), West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.

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In the matter of CHARLES FRIBOHRN, deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker, 17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY. The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

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WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be Re-plated, Repaired, and in every respect made equal to new, at one-fourth of the cost, by CHARLES WALL, 67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, Who Electro-Plates and Gilds scientifically on the Premises, and is allowed to refer to families of the highest distinction? Bronzed Tea Urns Plated or Re-bronzed, and Carriage Lamps Brouzed, Plated, or Japanned.

A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE, By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee. Sold Wholesale by Bewley, Evans, and Co., And retail by all Grocers in bottles 6d and 1s each.

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AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.

Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.

Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."

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REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street.
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METALLIC BEDSTEADS. The Patent Faucet Joint ones are superior in stability and appearance to other descriptions. Manufactured solely by the Patentees, at Seville Iron Works, Seville-place, Dublin (near the Drogheda Railway Terminus).

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The above goods are suitable for library, diningroom, or ecclesiastical purposes, and particularly for hotel and clubroom use.

An inspection of the above goods is respectfully invited.

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Goods Hired, Bought, Exchanged, or Removed. Auctions Valuations, and Funerals attended.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY. The beautiful articles of Plate Glass, Manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, and shipped to any port in Ireland.

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We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection.

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LAMPS. CHINA HALL, 15, DAWSON-STREET. THOMAS WEST Begs to announce the arrival of several cases of Lamps as follows, viz.:—

Moderator, in Bohemian Glass, China, and Bronze;
Paraffin, and Belmontine ditto ditto.;
Aeromeric Passage and Hall Lamps;
Candle Lamps, for Hand and Table use;
Ship Lamps, Railway Lamps,
Oils, Wicks, and Chimneys.

ECONOMY, CLEANLINESS, AND BRILLIANT LIGHT. PATENT BELMONTINE AND PARAFFIN LAMPS. The Best and Cheapest yet produced. M'MASTER AND CO. are now supplied with an extensive and varied Stock of the above, comprising Table Lamps of the newest designs, suitable for the Diningroom, the Study, or for general family use.

Special attention is directed to "The Registered Bude Lamp," which, for illuminating power as a Lamp is unequalled. Hall and Passage Lamps in various patterns.

THE WORKING MAN'S LAMP, COMPLETE for 1s 3d!! M'MASTER AND CO., Druggists, 121, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

LAMPS FOR THE MILLION. New Patent Paraffin Lamps, 1s each, with Glasses. Do., do., to show the light of 2 candles, at the rate of one halfpenny per night, 1s 6d. Table Lamps, to show the light of 2, 4, 6, and 8 Candles, from 2s 3d to 10s.

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SINGER'S SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. A large number of these very superior machines always in Stock, for every branch of trade, particularly for Tailoring and Bootclosing. They are easy to keep in order, and the STITCHING CANNOT BE RIPPED. To be had at 69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. GEO. F. BENNETT, Agent for Ireland.

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HALF-HOLIDAY ON WASHING-DAY! FOR CHEAP AND EASY WASHING use Harper Twelvetrees' SOAP POWDER, by which the saving of time, trouble, labour, firing, soap, "tongue and temper," is astonishingly great. No rubbing required, however dirty the clothes. A Penny Packet is equal to Ten Pennyworths' of Soap. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes, Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, London, And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 13, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

C. BAILEY, ROPE MANUFACTURER, 33, BACHELOR'S-WALK, Has constantly on hands RICK COVERS, WINNOWING SHEETS, TARPAULINS, RABBIT NETS, &c., all of best quality, and lowest prices. Sheep Nets, 10s. to 14s. per 50 yards. Country orders punctually attended to.

GAS LIGHTING. The newest and most beautiful designs for Gas Lustres, Hall, Study, and Lobby Lights, in ARTISTIC BRONZE, ORMOLU AND CRYSTAL. WILLIAM DANIEL, Having just completed his Winter Stock, which embraces every novelty, and affords a varied collection to choose from at very moderate prices, claims particular attention to the superior quality of his gas fittings and mode of erection.

Gas Engineering Establishment and Show-rooms, 55, MARY STREET, DUBLIN.

Sole Agent for the Patent National Gas Apparatus, for lighting Country Mansions, Colleges, Factories, Mills, &c.

ELECTRO-PLATED SALVERS AND TEA SETS. HODGES AND SON Invite inspection of their immense assortment of Electro-Plated Articles, amongst which, besides the above, are Cruet Stands, Cake Baskets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.

The quality is excellent and the prices very moderate.

H. and S. may allude to the following amongst their almost unlimited Stock of House-furnishing Ironmongery, viz:—

Moderateur Lamps.
London Bronzed Tea Urns and Kettles.
Best Table Cutlery. Dish Covers.
Japanned and Papier Mache Trays.
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates.
Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges.
Iron Bedsteads and Cots, &c.

HODGES AND SONS are Agents for Milner's Fire-Proof Safes, and Boxes; and are manufacturers of their Improved Hot Water Heating Apparatus, for heating Conservatories, Public Buildings, Churches, Warehouses, &c.

HODGES AND SONS, Manufacturing Ironmongers, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, AND 20 AND 21, ASTON'S-QUAY, Manufactory, Prices-lane.

SUPERIOR ELECTRO-PLATED WARE AT PRICES EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE. Forty different pattern rich Electro-plated Tea Sets, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Bowl, and Cream Ewer, gilt inside, at 50s, £3, £4, and £5 per set.

Sets of Four Corner Dishes and Covers forming eight best Electro-plated, £6.

Electro-plated Cruet Stands, with Cut Bottles, from 9s to 50s.
Ditto Liqueur Stands, Cut Bottles, from 30s to 60s.
Plated Tea Pots in large variety, from 12s to 30s.
Richly Embossed Plated Candlesticks, 18s per pair.
First quality Plated Waiters, with Shields, 3s per inch.
New Pattern Plated Cake Baskets, from 28s to £3.
Electro-Plated Table Forks and Spoons, 25s to 32s per doz.
Ditto Dessert Ditto 20s to 25s per doz.
Ditto Tea Spoons, from 12s to 15s per doz.
Rich Plated Toddy Kettles, 25s each.
Ditto Hot Water Jugs, 20s to 30s.
Ditto Toast Racks, 6s to 15s.
Ditto Coasters, various patterns, 15s to 25s per pair.
Ditto Tea Caddies, 15s to 25s each.

A general assortment of all the other articles usually made Electro-Plate equally low. The strongest engagement can be given as to quality.

WILLIAM WHITESTONE, 23 & 24, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.

PLATE GLASS, PIER, and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c.

WALTER BURKE, 91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

Wants.

A SECOND PLACE Entrance Man and Royal Scholar in T.C.D. is prepared to give Tuitions, in Classics:—Apply to "F. J. D., Tuition," IRISH TIMES Office.

MATHEMATICAL MASTER.—A Mathematician, whose credentials, collegiate and otherwise, are of the highest order, and who is at present employed at a First-class School, will, after the Christmas recess, be open to a similar engagement; an Establishment in which the higher departments of Mathematical Science, and their practical applications, are cultivated and duly appreciated, would suit him; he prepares efficiently for the various Honor Examinations in T.C.D.; a liberal salary expected.—Address "Zeno," IRISH TIMES Office.

TO FARMERS.—A GENTLEMAN, desirous to obtain Agricultural information, would, in part payment for his board and lodging, make himself generally useful to a farmer, grazier, or landsteward.—Address, "H. W.," 70, Upper Baggot-street.

A YOUNG LADY of experience wishes for an engagement in a respectable Drapery Establishment, in town or country; can have satisfactory references.—Address "R. S.," 23, Upper North Cumberland-street.

WANT SITUATIONS.

NURSE (Dry), an experienced person, who understands the care of children; can take a baby from its birth; understands bottle and spoon-feeding; has no objection to the country or to town; can be highly recommended.—Address "T. S.," 132, Baggot-street, or 36, Henry-street.

A YOUNG WOMAN, lately disengaged, wishes for a Situation as CHILDREN'S MAID, or would go as HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, in a small family; has good discharges, and is kind to children; can be highly recommended.—Address "C M.," 12, North Earl-street, or 14, Grafton-street.

CHILDREN'S MAID, a Young Woman, just disengaged, who can make herself generally useful; is an excellent hand at her needle; is of good temper, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present; has no objection to a house of business.—Address "E. K.," 3, Parliament-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, or would go as DRY NURSE, a respectable Woman, who understands her business perfectly well, in Housemaid's business in all its details, and also the care of a Baby from its birth; can be highly recommended, is a Protestant.—Address "E. H.," 2, Granby-row, or 55, Grafton-street.

HOUSEMAID—Disengaged, a steady, respectable Person; understands her business, and can be well recommended by a lady who is in town at present.—Address, "C. E.," 39, Grafton-street.

HOUSEMAID.—A Young Woman, just disengaged wishes a situation as above; is a good plain worker; can be well recommended by her last mistress; is a Protestant.—Please address "A. J. G.," 13, College-green, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, a respectable Young Woman; understands her business perfectly; can work well at her needle, or make children's dresses; make up fine things neatly.—Address "M. C.," 54, Grafton-street, or 132, Lower Baggot-street.

HOUSEMAID, an active, respectable Person, who has a thorough knowledge of her business; is a good washer and maker up of fine clothes; can work well at her needle, and attend table if required; has satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress in town; no objection to the country.—Address "M. D.," 55, Grafton-street, or 1, North Earl-street.

HOUSEMAID, a steady, active Young Woman, who perfectly understands her business, is a good plain Worker; has no objection to the country, can be well recommended.—Address "M. M.," 23, Grafton-street, 8, Lower Baggot-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, a steady Young Woman, who knows her business perfectly, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress; has long and satisfactory discharges from respectable families with whom she has lived.—Address "M. D. Housemaid," 14, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, just disengaged, a respectable Young Woman, who is desirous of obtaining a situation as above; has lived in first-class hotels and houses of business; will be found obliging, and has no objection to the country; will be highly recommended.—Please address "M. Y." 10, South Anne-street.

HOUSEMAID, or HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, a steady, respectable Young Woman; would wait on a lady if required; is a good needleworker, and can wait well at table; can make up fine things in the neatest manner; is of the Established Church.—Please address "A. B.," 60, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a Young Woman; is a good Plain Cook; has no objection to a little washing; is not long from the country.—Address, "M. W.," 16, Great Brunswick-street, 1, North Earl-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, a Young Woman, who can be recommended for the above Situation. Advertiser is a Protestant.—Address, "E. L.," 17, New-street.

HOUSEMAID, or HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, in a small respectable family, a Person who understands her business; is a native of the North of Ireland; town preferred; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "A. D.," 1, Clare-street; or 14, Grafton-street.

HOUSEMAID, or HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, a smart, active Young Girl, who perfectly understands her business; can work well at her needle, and make up ladies' fine things, if required; or otherwise, would take the care of a couple of small children; has good discharges, and can be well recommended by her last mistress, now in town.—Address "C. C.," South King-street, or 98, Great Britain-street.

HOUSEKEEPER, or COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER in a nobleman's or gentleman's family, an active Woman, who understands her business in each department; has satisfactory reference, as to ability and character; would take a situation in a business house as Housekeeper; is a Protestant.—Commands for "M. B.," No. 2, Merrion-row, or IRISH TIMES, shall be attended to for a week.

UNDER HOUSEMAID.—A Lady wishes to obtain a Situation for a Young Girl; she is a Protestant, and can work well at her needle.—Address, "E. K.," Ely Lodge, Rathfarnham.

JUST returned from the Country, a Good COOK, who perfectly understands her business, soups, blancmanges, and jellies; also making breakfast bread; is of the Established Church, and would prefer a situation in town, or its vicinity.—Address "A. E.," 169, Great Britain-street, or IRISH TIMES Office. Will be heard of for a week.

A COOK.—Disengaged, and wants a Situation as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, understands her business remarkably well, soups, pastry, and made up dishes; and also the management of a dairy if required; can wash and make up linen, if required; has no objection to town or country. Any commands to be left for "E. L.," at 9, Dame-street, or 3, South King-street, will be attended to.

COOK, or would take charge of a small Dairy, a steady Woman, in either of the above capacities; can be highly recommended.—Address "M. L., Cook," 19, Merrion-row, or IRISH TIMES Office.

A LADY is anxious to procure a Situation for a COOK, a respectable Woman, who understands her business; she would have no objection to go a few miles out of town, and could take charge of a small dairy.—Address "K. A.," 19, Merrion-row; or IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK, one who understands her business well—soups pastries, made dishes, cake and cutting up of meat; is an excellent cook and confectioner; is a Protestant.—Any commands for "M. B.," 5, Upper Sackville-street; or 60, Grafton-street, shall be attended to.

COOK, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business in all its branches, soups, creams, and jellies, and can make up dishes; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be well recommended by her last mistress, who is at present in town; advertiser is a Protestant.—Address "H. L.," 7, Lower Leeson-street, or 13, Earl-street.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady active Woman, who understands her business perfectly well; has no incumbrance; having the most respectable testimonials from her last family, residing in town.—Address "J. B.," 2, South Frederick-street.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT in a respectable family; an active, steady Person; is a good cook; understands soups, jellies, pastry, and made dishes; would not object to take part of a small washing; is of cleanly and regular habits; has long and satisfactory discharges, and will be well recommended by her last mistress, in town at present.—Address "R. H. H.," 55, Grafton-street, or 25, Upper Sackville-street.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT—A respectable Woman wants a situation as above, who understands her business perfectly well; has no objection to a small washing if required; can be well recommended by the last lady she lived with, who is in town.—Address "M. C.," 60, Grafton-street, or 2, Cavendish-row.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT where another servant is kept, a respectable Woman, who perfectly understands her business; she is a very good plain cook, exceedingly cleanly and regular in her habits; no encumbrance; no objection to the country; satisfactory reference can be procured as to character and capability.—Address "M. D.," 60, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who perfectly understands her business; would have no objection to a small washing if required; has most satisfactory discharges from respectable families in town at present, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress, with whom she has lived for the last two years.—Address "T. S.," 4, Lower Baggot-street; or 25, Upper Sackville-street.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active, cleanly Woman, both in person and habits, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches—soups, made dishes, &c.; can produce most satisfactory discharges; most respectable references also, and will be recommended by her last mistress, in town at present; has no objection to a small washing, where a second servant is kept, a permanent situation being more the object of advertiser than wages.—Any commands for "C. M.," 30, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to for a week.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT; can do up fine things in the neatest manner; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended.—Address "M. K.," 1, Clare-street; or 30, Upper Sackville-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who has a perfect knowledge of her business; is a good laundress, and of clean and regular habits; and will be found altogether a most comfortable servant.—Address "J. M. C.," 60, Grafton-street; or IRISH TIMES Office.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small regular family; no objection to a small washing if required; has long and satisfactory discharges; can be highly recommended by her last mistress in town.—Address "B. D.," 17, Henry-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK or THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small family, a steady, active Young Woman, who understands her business, as plain Cook; is an excellent laundress; is of cleanly habits; has no incumbrance, and has long and satisfactory discharges; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "M. A.," 23, Grafton-street, or 1, North Earl-street.

GOOD COOK (PLAIN), or THOROUGH SERVANT, in family; can wash ladies fine clothes if required.—Any commands for "M. B.," 2, Cavendish-row, or IRISH TIMES Office, will be strictly attended to.

PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a Young Woman, just disengaged; has no objection to wash and make up for a small family; is of good temper and obliging, and willing to make herself useful; has no objection to a house of business.—Address "J. C.," 5, Parliament-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, in a respectable family; a steady, active Person, who understands her business perfectly, and will be found willing and obliging, or would attend on an invalid lady.—Address "M. K.," at 4, Britain-street, or at 143, Great Britain-street.

COOK (Plain), or THOROUGH SERVANT, a respectable Young Woman, not long from the country, wishes for a Situation, has no objection to a respectable house of business; can wash and make up; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Address "B. H.," IRISH TIMES Office, or 25, North Earl-street.

PLAIN COOK or THOROUGH SERVANT, a smart active Young Woman, just disengaged, wants a situation as above, in a small, respectable family; can wash and make up in the neatest manner.—Any commands shall be most respectably attended to at 44, Lower Baggot-street, or 60, Grafton-street, for "B. C."

THOROUGH SERVANT.—A strong, active Young Girl wants a situation as above; is a good washer; would go to a house of business; will be highly recommended.—Please address "B. K.," 5, Mary-street.

AS THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small, regular family, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business well; can be well recommended by the lady she last served; is a Protestant, and has no objection to the country.—Address "F. B.," 38, Grafton-street, or 25, Upper Sackville-street.

LAUNDRESS, or would go as HOUSE AND DAIRY-MAID, a steady, active Young Woman, who has lived in the above situations, and perfectly understands her business; has good discharges, and can be well recommended by the lady with whom she lived last.—Address "G. P.," 14, Grafton-street, or 37, Sackville-street.

MAN and WIFE, as BUTLER and COOK; they both understand their business perfectly, and can be well recommended, and are only just disengaged; long and satisfactory discharges, and character will bear the strictest investigation; no objection to the country.—Address "C. M. J.," 5, Nassau-street.

GARDENER AND STEWARD, a steady, Middle-aged Married Man, of experience, who understands his business in both capacities; has no incumbrance of small children. The Advertiser is a good Working Gardener and a man of industrious habits, and has a son who is a most useful, active, handy young man, with a perfect knowledge of all kinds of business about gentlemen's places, where his services are wanted. The Advertiser is a Protestant, and will be recommended in the highest terms for abilities, quietness, sobriety, and strict honesty. The advertiser also understands stock of all kinds, and always studied to make himself agreeable and obliging to all parties by whom he may be employed. He can go single if required.—Address "J. L., Gardener," 13, Grant's-row, off Mount-street.

LIGHT PORTER.—A Young Man, about 20 years of age, wants a situation as above; can be highly recommended.—Please address "W. L.," IRISH TIMES Office.

LIGHT PORTER, or MESSENGER, a respectable Man; can read and write, and keep accounts; character and capabilities will bear the strictest investigation; has three years' undoubted character from his last employer in town; is a Protestant, and prefers a Protestant situation.—Address "S. F.," 31, Henry-street, one door from Sackville-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

MESSENGER, or OFFICE PORTER.—A respectable Lad, aged 19, wishes to obtain a situation in either of the above capacities; can read and write, and knows the city well; can be highly recommended by his last employer.—Please address "G. L.," 35, Wicklow-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

BUTLER, a respectable, steady Man, who perfectly understands his business in every particular; advertiser is a Protestant, and can be well recommended.—Address "S. F.," 10, Grafton-street.

BUTLER, or would go as GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, respectable Man, aged 30, and of good appearance; was thoroughly taught his business—the care of lamps, plate, and furniture; is a good attendant at table, as his discharge of two years will certify; his last master is in town at present.—Address "J. M. C.," 5, Nassau-street.

AS BUTLER, or GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, respectable Young Man, who can be recommended by his last master who is in town; advertiser is a Protestant, a native of the North of Ireland.—Address "N. N.," 1, Merrion-row, or IRISH TIMES Office.

BUTLER, or GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady Young Man, who understands his business in all its branches; also the cleaning of top boots and leather breeches, and has a good knowledge of horses; would be found most civil and trustworthy; would accept of a weekly situation if such should offer; has long and satisfactory discharges.—Please address "G. W.," 4, Merrion-row, or 1, North Earl-street.

INDOOR AND THOROUGH SERVANT, an active, humble Man; understands his business; care of plate, lamps, furniture; will be found obliging and useful; will take a weekly situation; is a Protestant.—Address "W. M. D.," one week, Mr. Barnard, 51, Grafton-street.

GENERAL SERVANT, a steady, active Man, who has a perfect knowledge of his business in every respect; the care of horses, and is a careful, steady driver to double and single harness; has most satisfactory discharges; the advertiser is a pensioner, and would take a weekly situation if required; will be found to make himself generally useful, and will be well recommended in town.—Address "D. T.," 26, Dawson-street, or 77, Britain-street.

GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, in a respectable family, a Young Man who understands his business perfectly, the care of lamps, plate, and furniture; can be highly recommended by his last master; has no objection to town or country. Advertiser is a Protestant.—Please address, "J. M.," 67, Grafton-street, or 25, North Earl-street.

COACHMAN AND GENERAL SERVANT, an active, middle-aged Man, who understands the care of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; he can be recommended for care, diligence, and general good conduct, having lived in one situation for upwards of 15 years; he would, if necessary, make himself useful on a farm as he understands ricking corn, &c., &c.—Address "M. D.," Spring Hill, Dalkey.

COACHMAN, or GROOM AND COACHMAN, a steady, active Man, of cleanly and orderly habits; understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness, and is a careful driver in double and single harness; can be highly recommended as a trustworthy and obliging servant; has no objection to town or country.—Address "H. B.," 60, Grafton-street, or 1, Cavendish-row.

GROOM or COACHMAN, one who thoroughly understands the care of horses, and is an Englishman; can clip and singe well; good characters can be obtained; is a trustworthy and obliging servant.—Address "A. B.," 14, Fade-street, Dublin.

GROOM or COACHMAN, a Young Man; can be strongly recommended by his late employer, with whom he has lived from childhood; he has had great experience in training horses for harness and the hunting field, and is a first-rate horseman; his character is excellent. A member of the family with whom he has lived, who resides in town, inserts this advertisement, and can be communicated with.—Address "Groom," 16, Upper Leeson-street.

Wanted.

PROTESTANT SCHOOLMASTER and MISTRESS WANTED, in the beginning of January next, for a School within four miles of a good market town in the South of Ireland. The Master to instruct a Mixed School, and the Mistress to teach the younger children in the forenoon; and in the afternoon, plain needlework to the girls. Salary, £50 a-year, a house, and two tons of coals.—Testimonials to be sent to "X. Y.," 3, De Vesci-terrace, Kingstown.

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER WANTED.—A steady sober Man, wanted to conduct the General Jobbing Department; liberal wages will be given to one whose personal character will bear investigation.—Apply by letter to Messrs. HAMILTON and Co., Drogheda; or to Messrs. PANTON, 26, St. Andrew-street, Dublin.

WANTED, a YOUTH 16 to 18 years of age, having some experience in an Architect's Office; must be able to draw and write well.—Address, stating terms, to "X.," Irish Times.

TURN-OVER APPRENTICES WANTED.—Wanted TWO GOOD TURN-OVER APPRENTICES. Two lines; permanent employment will be given, and prize journey. Is 8d per hundred of Brevier.—Apply [illegible] of Worchester, in TIMES.

FASHIONS.

... begs to announce to her kind Patrons her personally selected purchases, consisting ...

Wreaths, Coiffures, Ribbons, &c.,

... an early inspection.

...SON-STREET.

BLACK GLACE

FROM LYONS.

We have just received a case of SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS, Rich and Lustrous, together with an elegant selection of NEW ROBES. These are very choice Goods, and worthy of attention.

FROM PARIS.

A large number of French Models in MANTLES and MILLINERY BONNETS, The latest Fashions.

M'SWINEY, DELANY, and CO., SACKVILLE-STREET.

MRS. MATTHEWS has the honour to announce her return from PARIS, and the arrival of her New Goods, consisting of a choice selection of Novelties in

MILLINERY, MANTLES, | SILKS, SHAWLS,

And a variety of other Textures, suitable for the approaching Season.

An inspection of which is respectfully solicited.

Warerooms, 49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

DUBLIN JUVENILE WAREHOUSE, 6, NASSAU-STREET. MRS. FLYNN Begs to announce her return and the arrival of her New Goods, comprising every novelty of the season suited for Children's Wear. Knickerbocker, Turcos, and Zouave Costume for Boys, in Cloth, Velvet, and Drouget; All the new shapes in Hats, in Felt, Velvet, and Straw. Trimmed Berceaunettes and Baskets.

P.S.—Ladies visiting the above establishment will have an opportunity of selecting from the largest and choicest assortment of novelties ever shown in this city.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone ... Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.

WILLIAM ACHESON & CO., No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

DIAMONDS, GEMS of all kinds, PLATE, &c., purchased to any amount, and highest price given in cash.—THOMAS BRUNKER, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.

Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Genevas (best quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £1 5s. (guaranteed for three years).

In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.

Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.

J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.

Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, Improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.

10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Dublin, Sept., 1860.

, The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.

Branch Establishment, 30 AND 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

WILLIAM WHYTE

Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—

Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.

Every Article in Table Glass.

A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.

Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.

Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.

Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.

Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldire's Worm Powders, and Barker's Distemper Balls.

OLD GLASS WORKS, 4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

BEST IVORY-HANDLED TABLE KNIVES. Engaged to retain edge. Taken back if not liked, and considerably under cutler's prices.

Table Knives, 12s 6d, 16s, and 20s per dozen; Desserts, 11s, 13s, and 14s; Superior Electro-plated Forks to suit, at 30s and 40s per dozen; Desserts, 21s and 3...

A trial requested.

GEORGE J. WHITESTONE, General Ironmonger and Hardware Merchant, 36, GRAFTON-STREET.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!! The late disastrous Fires in this City prove that neither books, deeds, plate, jewellery, &c., are secure unless deposited in a Fireproof Safe.

JOHN MAGUIRE, Ironmonger, 10, Dawson-street, has an assortment of Whitfield's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, with Powder-proof Locks. Testimonials of the trials they have been subjected to can be had on application.

N.B.—Prices, from £4 to £32.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. BEAM AND SCALE MANUFACTORY AND GENERAL IRONMONGERY STORE, 55, HENRY-STREET.

SAMUEL GATCHELL AND SONS HAVE REMOVED To the above Premises from Mountrath-street, Pill-lane.

Dublin, August, 1860.

FIRE CAUTION. MILNER'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES AND CHESTS.

HODGES and SONS particularly desire to call attention to these safeguards against fire, which effectually preserve all books, deeds, and whatever valuables they may contain, having been proved to be perfectly fire-proof under the most severe tests, and are furnished with gunpowder proof locks, thereby rendering it impossible for them to be opened except by the key. They can be had in all sizes, at

HODGES AND SONS, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'-QUAY.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 82, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH (Corner of Holles-street,)

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The "LEITRIM GAZETTE AND COUNTY ADVERTISER" is an Independent, or Liberal-Conservative journal, and advocates any measures that are calculated to promote the public good; gives a general digest of Irish, English, and Foreign Intelligence; unites the characteristics of a family as well as a business paper; and Reports the News of the District with impartiality. It has especial regard to the moral and social improvement of the people, and no provincial weekly journal gives more ample details of the week's News.

It is the only Newspaper published in the County of Leitrim, and circulates extensively amongst the Nobility, Gentry, the Clergy, Agricultural and Mercantile Classes of the community in Leitrim, Longford, Roscommon, Sligo, and other counties, and is therefore a desirable medium for Advertisements.

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MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

The anticipation which has existed in the Money market for the past few days, that the official rate of Discount would shortly be increased, was fully realised to-day, the Bank Directors having agreed to raise it from 4½ to 5 per cent., the adoption of this course being rendered necessary by the very severe drain of specie which continues to take place, the largest amounts being taken up by the Bank of France. This, together with the suddenness of the announcement and the unusual period of the week at which it was made, indicate plainly how extensive must be the withdrawals, no immediate relief being likely to be afforded by the arrival of imports to any large extent. Influenced by these depressing considerations, the London Stock market could not be expected to sustain yesterday's quotations, and a further drop of one-quarter was consequently reported this morning, from which there was no subsequent recovery. In our local market a similar movement was, of course, effected. Consols declined to the extent of 6s 3d per cent., New Three per Cents. being also lower, transactions being recorded for both present and deferred delivery in both cases. A slightly better tone was manifest towards the close of business. There is still no feature worthy of note in the Share market, preceding rates ruling in the majority of instances.

Bank of Ireland Stock steadily sustained an improvement of one-half; Nationals and Royals both realised their previous values respectively; the former were still procurable, the latter appeared steady; Hibernians were asked for at a slight reduction.

Operations in Steampacket Securities were again restricted to Atlantics, which passed hands for deferred transfer only, and appeared steady at a fractional reduction. We have heard reports to-day which seem to have been based on apparently authentic information, that the position of this company has been recently considerably improved; but full particulars of this, as well as of the other interesting affairs of the company, will, probably, be supplied at the adjourned meeting, to be held on the 22nd inst; British and Irish were required, and the nominal quotations in the other Steam Shares were all unchanged.

Dealings in Mining Securities embraced Carysforts and Connorrees, which appear to have been principally negociated in connection with the adjustment of the account; in the former the reactive tendency to which we adverted yesterday was resumed to-day, a falling away to the extent of 3s 6d being finally marked; the latter were rather steady, at about yesterday's rates, no new feature being observable in the reports of the operations at the Mine itself, the influx of water, which still continues, tending, of course, in some measure, to retard the progress of the works. There were offers to dispose of General Mining Shares at last rate; and Mining Company of Ireland at a smart advance. Wicklow Coppers continue in demand at £69, a considerably higher price being required by holders.

In Miscellaneous, Patriotic Insurances were alone operated in, the quotation indicating a slight decline, steadiness being, however, noticeable at the price. Alliance and Consumers' Gas, and National Insurance were both on sale.

The Railway market was extremely inanimate, two quotations only being in market—viz., Belfast and Northern Counties, which established an advance of ½ per share, and in Midland Halves, which were without change, both Securities being operated in for account delivery only, and closing steadily at their respective values. There were sellers of Dublin and Drogheda (£75) at par, and of Dundalk and Enniskillens at an enhanced rate. Dublin and Wexfords, Irish South Easterns, and Midland Whole Shares, were also offering at previous rates, a reduced rate being tendered in the last instance. Subjoined are the nominal prices:—Cork and Bandons, £14 to £15½; Dublin and Belfast Junctions, £43 to £43½; and Great Southern Stock, £112½ to £112¾.

The sole transaction marked in Preference was a sale of Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cents. (A) at a fractional advance. Cork and Bandons of both denominations were in request at last prices, as were also Dublin and Waterford 6 per Cents. Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock was on sale at 2s 6d premium.

The report of the directors of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway to be submitted to the proprietors at the approaching meeting for half-year ending 29th September last, is of a decidedly unfavourable character—There is a decrease in the receipts of about £1,2[illegible]—which the directors account for by the absence of the movements of troops, which took place during the corresponding period of last year, and also principally by the unusually wet summer, which effectually prevented the traffic usually occasioned by large numbers of excursionists. After deducting the interest on loan capital, there remains a surplus of about £1,564, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of 1 per cent. to be paid on the preference stock of the Company, the remainder to be applied for the purpose of diminishing the outstanding accounts.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Nov. 13.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	[illegible]
Ditto for new account 8th November	[illegible]
Ditto for new account, 10th December	[illegible]
New 3 per Cent. Stock	[illegible]
Ditto account 10th December	[illegible]
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	[illegible]
National	[illegible]
Royal	[illegible]
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited) account	[illegible]
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	[illegible]
Connorree (Limited)	[illegible]
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Patriotic Insurance	[illegible]
RAILWAYS.	
Belfast and Northern Counties	[illegible]
Midland Great Western	[illegible]
Do. Half Shares	[illegible]
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	[illegible]
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	[illegible]
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	[illegible]

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 30th November. Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	92⅞ ¾	93	91⅞ ⅞	92	92⅛	92⅞
Ditto for Account	—	92	91⅞ ⅞	—	—	—
3 per cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per cent. Stock	91¼ ⅜	91⅛ ⅜	91½ ¼	91⅞ ¼	91⅛	91⅞
Ditto for Account	91⅜	—	91⅛ ⅛	91⅞	91⅛	—
Ditto for Account	—	—	—	—	—	—

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—NOVEMBER 14.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ [illegible]
Account	93⅛
New Threes	91½ [illegible]
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93 [illegible]
Account	93⅛
New Threes	91⅞
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛ [illegible]
Account	93⅛
New Threes	91⅛
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ [illegible]
Account	93⅛
New Threes	91⅞ [illegible]
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93⅛
New Threes	91⅛ [illegible]

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 51⅛; Caledonians, 93⅞; Great Northern, 114⅛ ⅛; Great Western, 71⅛ ⅜; Great Western of Canada, 11⅛; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 114 114½; London and North Western, 100 100⅞ ⅛; Leeds Northern, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46⅛; Midland Stock, 130⅛; South Eastern, —; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 100⅛; York and North Midland, 88⅛; London and South Western, 94⅞; Great Western —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern, A, 115⅞; Grand Trunks, 21⅛ 1; North British, 62⅞; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 232; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81⅛; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —; Consols opened rather firm at 93 three-eighth to one-half, and have remained steady at this price all morning. Shares opened a shade above last night's closing rates, but have declined one-fourth to one-half per cent., and are weak at those quotations. Canadas very steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The Funds opened this morning at the final quotations of yesterday, but subsequently experienced a decline of one-eighth. The advance in the bank rate of discount did not transpire until after the closing of the Stock Exchange. The joint-stock banks and discount houses will to-morrow (Wednesday) most probably increase their allowance for money at call. Business for the day had terminated at each of these establishments, when the announcement from the bank was made. The demand for discount at the Bank and in the open market was moderate, and in the Stock Exchange the rate for loans remained at 2½ per cent. In the Foreign exchanges this afternoon rates on Amsterdam, Hamburg, and Paris advanced. The railway market to-day has been depressed by numerous sales, partly of stock held speculatively on borrowed money, and closed at an average decline of three-fourths to one per cent. Midland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, and North Western, have been chiefly affected. The final prices were at the lowest point of the day.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The Stock Markets were unusually heavy under the influence of the disturbing bullion movements. The Funds closed heavily, but the reduction did not exceed one-fourth per cent. Consols derive support from the approach of the dividend period. The chief depression was shown in the market for British Railway Stocks; several descriptions fell one per cent., and the closing prices in all instances were the lowest of the day. A number of speculative holders have effected sales. The circumstance that the settlement, commenced this day, terminates on Thursday, rendered the market the more sensitive. The business at the Discount-office at the Bank of England to-day was brisk, and many customers pressing for accommodation in the apprehension of a rise in rates. In the open market the best short bills were readily taken at 4½ per cent. There was no sign of apprehension, and the supply of money in the Banks and other great financial establishments is ample. All long engagements, however, are studiously avoided.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY.—Funds to-day show increased heaviness. A fresh fall of about ¼ per cent. has taken place. The principal depression, however, is in the market for British Railway Stocks, especially Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Midland, which have fallen 1 to 1½ per cent. In every other department of the Stock Exchange heaviness prevails. At Paris, this morning, French Funds show a further reduction of ¼ per cent.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 3-25 P.M.—Bourse agitated. Rentes closed very flat at 69·90, or 20 centimes lower than yesterday.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Nov. 14.—Weather foggy and damp. Attendance thin. Wheat—Slow sale at Monday's prices. Barley and oats unaltered. Trade very quiet.—(Horne's report.)

LONDON CORN MARKET, Nov. 14.—Milder weather. Small supply. The trade quiet as on Monday for every article.—(Usborne's Report.)

CORN AVERAGES FOR WEEK ENDING Nov. 14.—Wheat, 80,986 qrs. at 58s 9d; barley, 52,023 qrs, at 41s; oats, 14,869 at 23s 11d; rye, 1,341 qrs, at 36s 6d; beans, 2,266 qrs, at 51s 1d; peas, 1,366 qrs, at 44s 5d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, Nov. 14.—The rise in the Bank rate yesterday, has depressed the Produce market. Sugar quiet, but prices remain steady. Coffee quiet, prices 1s lower. Tea quiet. Rice, good inquiry, market very firm. Saltpetre quiet, a little fine sold at 43s 6d. Hemp, 700 bales Manilla taken in at £25. Jute, 7,000 bales by auction, going at a decline of 20s. Tallow—market steady at 60s, spot 61s 3d; January to March, 58s last three months.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 14.—Sales 95,470 bales, including 41,321 on speculation and 7,754 export. Market very firm.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 14.—There has been an average supply of beasts; attendance of buyers numerous, and all sold at advanced prices. Sheep sold higher. Supplies—Beasts, 1,850; sheep, 4,461; calves, 87. Best beef, 6½d to 7d; middling, 5½d to 6½d; best wedders, 7½d to 8d; middling, 6½d to 7½d; ewes, 5½d to 6½d; calves, 6½ to 8d.

EDINBURGH CORN MARKET, Nov. 15.—As usual at Hillow fair farmers brought forward large supplies of all grain to market to-day, and, from the wet state of the weather during the week, the condition was a good deal affected. Home wheat sold slowly at fully 1s per quarter under last week's rate. Foreign slow sale. Old held firmly for extreme rates, but new was a good deal pressed, ex ship, and although offered rather under last week's rates, few transactions took place. Scotch barley commands last week's rates; foreign, not much offering, and brings late rates. Oats fully 1s per quarter cheaper; foreign quite neglected. Beans scarce, and as dear; white peas not so free sale. Flour, 1s per sack cheaper. Weather fine to-day.

EDINBURGH CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 15.—(From John Swan & Sons.)—Supply of fat cattle limited, the bulk being shown at Hillow fair; demand dull, and prices a shade lower, with part left. Sheep fair—Demand for best qualities at fully last week's rates, and a good clearance effected. Top prices of best beef, 8s; secondary, 7s to 7s 6d per 14lbs. Top prices of mutton, 8½; current, 7d to 7½d per lb. Fat cattle, 220; sheep, 3,540.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, Nov. 14.—No. 1, 51s 6d to 52s 0d; mixed Nos. warrants, 52s 9d to 53s 0d; No. 3, 50s 9d to 51s 0d. Market very firm.

CORK CORN MARKET, Nov. 14.—White wheat, 26s to 33s 9d; red wheat, 24s to 32s; oats 11 2d to 15 8; barley, 14 0d to 20 3d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, Nov. 14.—First, 116s; seconds, 112s; thirds 103s; fourths, 96s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s. 1,800 in market.

COLONIAL MARKETS—TUESDAY.

Tea—Public sales have commenced, with a full average attendance of buyers. The biddings have ruled steady, at mostly full prices. Privately, the demand is much restricted, at late currencies. The total stock in the United Kingdom is 61,334,000lbs, against 53,391,000lbs in the same period in 1859, and 74,090,000lbs in 1858. The deliveries last week were 871,441lbs.

Sugar—The business passing in most kinds of raw sugar to-day is only moderate; nevertheless, prices generally rule very firm, and, in some instances, brown qualities are rather dearer. Present rates rule as follows:—Bengal, Khaur, 34s to 35s per cwt. Benares, white, 46s to 50s; ditto, yellow, 42s 6d to 45s 6d; Date kinds, 32s 6d to 45s 6d; grainy fine yellow and white, 46s to 51s; low to good yellow, 4 s 6d to 45s 6d. Penang—brown and yellow, 32s to 45s; grey and white, 40s to 46s. Madras—Native, 31s 6d to 39s; grocery, good to fine, 42s 6d to 48s; low to middling, 39s to 42s. Mauritius—low to good brown, 33s to 39s; good to fine yellow, 42s 6d to 44s 6d; low to middling yellow, 40s to 42s; low to good grey, 39s 6d to 44s; crystalised white, 48s 6d to 50s 6d; ditto, yellow, 43s to 48s. China—brown, 32s to 38s 6d; yellow and white, 39s 6d to 45s 6d. Manilla—clayed, 39s 6d to 40s; unclayed, 34s to 35s. Java—brown and yellow, 34s to 46s 6d; grey and white, 41s to 48s. West India—brown, 39s to 41s 6d; middling, 41s 6d to 43s; good to fine, 43s 6d to 46s 6d. Havana—brown and yellow, 39s to 47s; florettes, and white, 47s 6d to 54s. Cuba—brown and yellow, 38s 6d to 46s. Brazil—brown and yellow, 37s to 43s 6d; white, 43s 6d to 46s 6d. Porto Rico—low to fine, 39s 6d to 48s. The finer goods moved off steadily at 51s for common brown lumps, and 51s 6d to 58s 6d for middling to fine; crushed is quoted at 49s 6d to 50s per cwt. The total stock of sugar is now 63,000 tons against 75,000 tons last year.

Molasses—All kinds support previous rates, but the demand is somewhat restricted.

Coffee—Our market is firm, and prices are generally well supported. The transactions, however, are somewhat restricted. Ordinary to good ordinary native Ceylon is selling at 61s to 63s 6d; plantation ditto, 64s to 90s; Mocha, 75s to 120s; and Jamaica, 60s to 98s per cwt.

Cocoa—Very little business is doing in any kind; but, compared with last week, no change has taken place in the quotations.

Rice—There is a good demand for most kinds, and prices show an upward tendency. Rangoon has realised 11s to 11s 6d; Moulmein 11s to 11s 6d; Madras, 12s per cwt. The stock is 42,000 tons against 71,000 tons in 1859. Since Friday about 30,000 bags have changed hands.

Provisions—The butter market is steady, and prices have an upward tendency. Bacon moves off slowly, at 1s to 2s per cwt less money. In the value of other provisions very little change has taken place.

Fruit—Our market is tolerably active, and late rates are well supported. Currants—Patras and Vostizza, new, 26s to 33s per cwt; old, 21s to 25s; Gulph, new, 25s to 30s; old, 21s to 25s; Isla, new, 27s to 30s; old, 21s to 25s. Figs—Turkey, new, 36s to 86s; Greek, new, 28s; Spanish, new 23s to 28s. Almonds—Jordan, new 250s to 260s. Raisins—Valencia, new 38s to 41s; old, 19s to 23s; Muscatel, new 60s to 120s; old 42s to 43s; Smyrna, black, new 25s; Smyrna, red, new 33s to 36s; old 21s to 25s; Eleme, new, 40s to 47s; old, 30s; Sultana, new 50s to 55s; old, 45s.

Cotton—All kinds are quite as dear as last week, and the market is very firm.

Saltpetre—We have no change to notice in the value of this article, and the business doing is limited.

Hemp and Flax—Baltic hemp moves off slowly, at £35 per ton for Petersburg clean. Manilla parcels, however, are very firm. The transactions in flax continue restricted.

Wool—There is nothing doing in our market, as the sales will commence on Thursday next.

Spirits—Rum moves off slowly, at about previous rates. Good proof Leewards, 1s 9d; Demerara, 1s 11d to 2s per gallon. Brandy is a slow inquiry, at barely late currencies. No change in the value of grain spirits.

Metals—Scotch pig iron is firm, at 52s 6d to 52s 9d cash mixed numbers. Spelter, for arrival, has changed hands at £20 5s per ton. Most other metals are selling at about previous currencies.

Oils—Linseed oil moves off slowly at 29s 9d per cwt. Sperm is dull, at £103 to £104. Pale seal is worth £38; but olive is heavy, at £55 to £60. Fine palm is quoted at 48s to 48s 6d; and rape 43s to 45s. Turpentine is less active, at 33s to 34s per cwt.

Tallow—The demand has fallen off, and prices are a shade lower. P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 60s 3d per cwt. The stock is 66,392 casks, against 46,816 ditto in 1859, and 21,975 in 1858. Rough fat 3s 3d per 8lbs.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Constantinople	6 a m Nov 15.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 16.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 16.
West Indies and Pacific [ ]	6 p m Nov 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Nov 16.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Nov 18.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	6 a m Nov 19.
India (Calcutta), China Australia, Mauritius, &c. [*]	6 p m Nov 19.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	7 a m Nov 20.
America (New York) [S]	6 a m Nov 20.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 22.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 23.
Brazil, &c., by French Packet	6 a m Nov 23.

France Italy, Switzerland, 6 a m, and 6 p m, daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p m daily.

English postage stamps may be used at Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—THURSDAY, Nov. 15.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"The Clockmaker's Hat," "St. Patrick's Eve," and "O'Flannigan and the Faries."

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Smith's Entertainment, at 3 and 8 o'clock.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS — Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN — Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday November 3rd, amounted to 66,052, making a daily average of 11,008 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds ELEVEN THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY, being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)

First three lines 1s 0d

Every additional line 0s 3d

(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)

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The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

"THE IRISH TIMES" may be had Every Morning, at the CORRESPONDENT OFFICE, GOREY. PRICE—ONE PENNY.

"When our monumental city you honour with a visit, 'Tis true you'll either find this house or—you'll miss it."

COME up and get your BRIAR ROOT PIPES of EDWARD KEEVIL, 27, MERCHANTS-QUAY, DUBLIN. A Sample, post-free, for Thirteen Stamps; ditto in Leather Case, Thirty Stamps. Warranted.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SMOKERS. CRAY'S PATENT FLAMING FUSEE. With this recently invented Fusee, gentlemen can light their pipes or cigars in the wind or rain; however stormy, the flame cannot possibly be extinguished; the ashes will not fall off or burn the clothes as others do. Also Klaber's celebrated Damp Proof Matches, Wholesale and for Exportation. Sole Proprietor HERRMAN KLABER, Albion-place, London-wall, London, E.C.—Sold at 1d per box at all respectable Druggists, Tobacconists, and Chandlers throughout Ireland.

SADDLERY DEPARTMENT. J. EDMUNDSON and CO., Having secured the services of a practical Foreman, of much experience in Manufacturing Saddlery, respectfully call attention to the following, amongst many other articles, in the above line:—

Hunting Saddles of J. E. and Co.'s own manufacture,

Harness in Brass and Silver Mounting,

Horse Clothing (in sets) made up with the latest improvements,

Hunting Whips, Riding and Driving Whips,

Fine Steel Bits, Horse Brushes, Sponges, and a general assortment of Stable Requisites.

House Furnishing Ironmongery and Gas Fitting Warerooms, 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., Agents for Milner's Fire Proof Safes, Bradford's Washing Machines, and Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Residences, Towns, &c.

THE LATE FIRE. MRS. FALLON begs respectfully to acquaint her kind friends and numerous Customers that owing to the late calamitous fire in Henry-street, Mrs. F. is compelled to remove her business (pending alterations) to No. 36 (opposite Ball's Bank), where all orders will be punctually attended to.

November 15, 1860.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, Respectfully announce that their WINTER STOCK is now complete, comprising the Newest Designs in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings, from the best Manufacturers, and in variety and extent exceeding any former years.

32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

MADE TO ORDER ONLY.

THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, 16s. Thoroughly Shrunk.

KENNY AND OWENS, MERCHANT TAILORS, 54, DAME-STREET.

WE wish to call attention to our superior Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for Winter Wear. Being Practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every Garment is as well made as if specially ordered.

The advantages this Department presents are—That we visit the different Woollen Markets each Season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash.

That we visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the Newest Styles that will be worn each Season, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready Made Clothing.

That one of the Firm personally superintends the Cutting and Getting-up of every Garment.

These advantages, we are sure, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general Public.

The following are a few of the leading garments in our Warerooms:—

The Guinea, Thirty Shilling, and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.

BROWN AND PAYNE, PRACTICAL TAILORS, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, 70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

THEY who wish for an instance of an Irish establishment conducted most successfully by a combination of enterprise and prudence, may find an excellent example in the Royal Bank of Ireland. Within the year this Banking Company have returned to their shareholders £25,100 in the shape of dividend. They have built in Dublin a cash office unrivalled for the beauty of its architecture and the convenience of its arrangement, the cost of which, £17,000, is defrayed out of profits on securities disposed of. They have added £5,000 to the reserve fund, now amounting to £95,000; and they will begin the new year with an unappropriated balance of profit amounting to £12,182.

The earlier portion of this year has been signalised by numerous and heavy failures in England. So closely implicated are the commercial concerns of the English metropolis with those of this country, that a shock felt by the one is sure to influence the other. The failures in England have, consequently, affected many branches of our trade, and a loss somewhat above the usual average has been sustained by the Bank. Still, as the Royal Bank did not lend the money of its Irish shareholders to English leather merchants, the loss is still of a trifling amount, and is more than compensated by skilful management in other branches.

During the year, the Royal Bank discounted bills to the amount of £840,499, and lent on Government Stock and other securities £209,835. There is "on hands," in the shape of Government Stock and cash, £227,967. The nett profit for the year, after defraying all expenses of management, &c., amounts to £30,506 while the amount of profit realised on securities sold, is £13,265, that is—the total profit made by the bank, within twelve months, is £43,771.

The Royal Bank confines its operations to Ireland, and, as an Irish institution, offers a most favourable contrast to those banks which maintain a costly board of management in London. The one erects a beautiful edifice in the city, where its shareholders reside; others erect most costly edifices in London, and ornament that metropolis with Irish money. The one encourages Irish industry and fair speculation; others encourage the reckless daring of discounting leather merchants, and actually lend money derived from Ireland to English manufacturers, and thus enable them to compete with us in our own market. It happens that, in the National and Provincial Banks, the managers of the Dublin Branches are, in every respect, the right men in the right place, but all their efforts cannot counteract the disadvantages of an absent and anti-Irish directory. Those companies whose capital is Irish, and whose business lies in Ireland, should have their directory and chief executive upon the spot. Some Joint-Stock Companies which have already transferred their chief offices from London to Dublin have largely benefited by the change; and capitalists may see, in the success of the Royal Bank, how wide and remunerative a field Ireland alone presents to their enterprise.

THERE is scarcely any profession more important than that of an Attorney. An Attorney is frequently the trusted depository of our secrets, the manager of our property, the defender of our rights, and the adviser of our families. Yet, most strangely, until late years little was done to secure the social and professional position of the body of solicitors, by securing an educational qualification in its members. Hitherto, a young gentleman seeking admittance to the sodality was called upon to swear to his literary qualifications, and, as might fairly be expected, the standard was frequently a lax one. On and after the 1st day of January, 1861, this mode of examination will be superseded by another. A *bonâ fide* examination will be held on a prescribed course of learning before a candidate will be permitted to become an *apprentice* to an attorney and, before his admission *as an attorney*, he must pass a *bonâ fide* examination to test his professional attainments. The course of education prescribed for apprentices, prior to the making of an order for permission to become bound, contains nothing but what should be expected from those who aspire to a profession. In Latin, the candidates will be required to know the first book of Cæsar's Commentaries, Sallust, and the first three books of the Æneid of Virgil; in history, they must prove their acquaintance with Liddell's History of Rome, Smith's History of Greece, and an abridgment of Hume's History of England; in arithmetic, they must answer satisfactorily in Galbraith and Haughton's Manual; they must have studied the treatise on Bookkeeping used in the National Schools; and must exhibit proficiency in Elementary Geography, English Composition, and Writing from Dictation. Such preliminary examination shall be held at the King's Inns Lecture-room in the week preceding each term, before the Legal Committee, the Moral Examiners of the three Law Courts, and the President and Vice-President of the Incorporated Society of Attorneys. The names of those who shall have successfully passed the examination shall be posted in the hall of the Four Courts, and on the door of the Lecture-room at the King's Inns.

In order to improve the legal education of persons seeking to be admitted as attorneys, there is to be instituted a Professorship of Law. This professorship shall be filled by some member of the Irish Bar, of not less than six years' standing, to be elected by the Benchers, and to be remunerated by a salary of £100 per annum. In order to liquidate the expenses occasioned by these arrangements, every candidate for apprenticeship must pay the sum of three guineas to the Treasurer of the King's Inns.

An examination in Law, including the practice of the courts and the general duties of an attorney, is to be held in the week previous to each term. All persons who have completed the period of their apprenticeship, or who shall be within six months of completing it, may present themselves to be examined. Prizes and certificates of merit are to be given to such persons as shall have distinguished themselves at the examination in Law, and whose *morals* and qualifications for the profession shall have been approved of by the Moral Examiners.

These rules, fairly carried out will do much to improve a profession so useful and so honourable. When the standard of educational qualification required for every other profession has been raised, it was absolutely necessary that something should be effected calculated to improve that required for the practice of the Law. The standard is by no means a high one, or requiring extraordinary ability or severe study. No person can fail in the test who deserves to be entrusted with the guardianship of the properties or rights of others.

LORD LEITRIM, in a letter which we publish to-day, intimates his intention of presenting ten pounds to the fund for a testimonial to Mr. Hughes, whose unexampled courage was the means of saving nine lives from a horrible death. The gentlemen who compose the Kildare-street Club would of themselves present Mr. Hughes with a testimonial equal to their appreciation of his conduct; but the act of Mr. Hughes was, in many senses, a public service, and should be publicly rewarded. We would suggest that three or four members of the Kildare-street Club should form a committee and appoint a treasurer, to whom all moneys should be remitted. We shall gladly aid the efforts of public feeling in every way we can.

SEVERAL gentlemen, some of them bearing marks of the injuries they have received, have called at our office to tender their testimony respecting the violent conduct of the Police at the fire in Henry-street. We have reason to believe that it is the desire of the Executive that a full and searching investigation should be held. As a preliminary, however, summonses will be applied for and proceedings taken before the magistrates on the part of some of those who were injured. We shall take care that our readers are made acquainted with the day and court which may be appointed for the trials, and we request all who can give testimony on the facts to attend and assist in the identification of those who behaved so brutally.

The *Times* on the China Expedition:—

It is beyond a doubt that on the 8th of September last the allied British and French forces began their march on Pekin, and that this advance is the last fact of importance which has been communicated to the authorities at home. We have now, from official dispatches, and from the letter of our special correspondent, an accurate account of the proceedings up to the 11th of September, when the allied army was at a place only 45 miles from Pekin, with the intention of pushing on immediately for the capital. It is perfectly plain that at this time there was not the smallest chance of a successful negociation, the former overtures having come to nothing through the evident duplicity and bad faith of the Chinese agents. The history of these transactions is interesting, as showing the character of the people with whom English traders have had to deal for so many years. The outcry against the Chinese War of 1857 has now almost died away; even faction is ashamed to repeat the charges which were advanced against the European community in the East less than three years ago. Every succeeding month has brought to light fresh proofs of the degradation and worthlessness of the Chinese Government, and has shown that, if Europeans are to remain in safety in its territory, we must make up our minds to resent every insult and to punish every offence committed against us. Such as was Yeh, such is Kweiliang, and such is Hangki. Mandarins, whether at the north or the south, are not to be trusted, inasmuch as sincerity in dealing with barbarians would be the greatest of crimes in the eyes of the Central Government. If English readers wish for a specimen of the manner in which their countrymen have been treated in every matter, small and great, for the last 18 years, then let them listen to the history of the negociations at Tien-tsin.

At the capture of the Taku Forts the loss inflicted on the Tartar army had been considerable, but the terror spread among them by the attack and the murderous arms of the Europeans was still more important. They fled, the officers themselves making no halt until they had placed a great distance between themselves and the Armstrong guns. The letter we print to-day speaks of the difficulties in the nature of the country to an advancing force, and the little use which had been made of these obstacles by the Chinese. Having retired from the field in such haste as to leave every bridge standing, the Tartar generals, no doubt, sent such dispatches to Pekin as induced the Chinese Court to feign a desire to negociate. We hear much of barbarian cunning, yet it would seem impossible for a civilised plenipotentiary of average capacity to be inveigled by such shallow devices as those to which the Imperial mandarins had recourse on the present occasion. These personages seem to have considered that we were still the English of 1842 and 1858, and that all the old tricks concerning a reference to Pekin and the limited nature of their own authority would succeed in delaying us, as they had done before. With these views they began prevaricating at their very first interview, in the early part of September. Possibly, they may have at first obtained credence, and it may have been under the influence of Kweiliang's first blandishments that Sir Hope Grant sent off the dispatch which was the cause of the recent false anticipations of peace. However, we are glad to say, for the credit of our negociators, that the mandarins were quickly made sensible of their mistake, and taught that when a country like England is forced into a third war within a term of twenty years, the consequences are likely to be serious to the State whose weakness and perfidy provoke the conflict.

As we have said, the news of the capture of the Taku Forts having been carried to Pekin, the Emperor immediately despatched a Commissioner to treat for peace; in other words, to stop the allies at any cost of false assurances, or promises intended to be broken. Immediately after the battle the advanced guard of the Allies had marched up to Tien-tsin, and with it had arrived Lord Elgin and Baron Gros. On their arrival they were informed that Kweiliang, who had negociated the treaty of 1858, was coming down from Pekin. This officer was represented as being entrusted with the highest powers. On this Lord Elgin wrote to him, stating the demands of England, the principal article of which was the payment of 8,000,000 taels, about £2,300,000 sterling. When Kweiliang arrived at Tien-tsin he informed the Allies that he and Hang-Fuh, the Governor of the Province, had been appointed to treat, and that they were ready to commence negociations. Lord Elgin returned an answer that no negociations could take place until the Commissioners had accepted the British proposals, which they accordingly declared themselves ready to do. For the history of subterfuge and falsehood which followed we must refer the reader to our correspondent's letter, and to the dispatches published in yesterday's *Gazette*. On the 6th, it appears, everything had been settled, and every one in authority thought that there was nothing more to do but to send the army back to India or to England. Then the Commissioners began to equivocate. They had no power to conclude a treaty. Their credentials were not sufficient, and they must refer to the Imperial Court. Lord Elgin demanded that one million taels should be paid before Tien-tsin was evacuated by the British troops. This condition, which had been accepted by the Commissioners, was an evident source of embarrassment to them. They were ready to subscribe to anything the performance of which was fixed at a distant date, when the barbarians would probably be far away from the country, or, at any rate, would only hold some outpost in the southern provinces, far away from the neighbourhood of the Imperial presence. But the immediate payment of one million taels was like taking so many drops of their hearts' blood. The despatch of Lord Elgin on this subject has been published, and in case there should be a party willing to censure the continuance of the war, we point it out for perusal. His lordship says that, having demanded a million taels before the evacuation of Tien-tsin, "after some conversation, in which they betrayed manifest signs of uneasiness, they announced to my secretaries that they could not stipulate that the convention should take effect without previous ratification, and that, so far from being ready to sign it on the 8th instant, they could not do so until it had been submitted to the Emperor for his approval." Much discussion followed, in which the Chinese Commissioners showed such evident signs of duplicity that "to check this policy by an act of vigour was manifestly indispensable, unless we intended to forfeit all the advantages secured by our advance to this point;" and, accordingly, orders were at once given by Lord Elgin to advance to Tang-chow, and "to enter into no further communications with them until I had reached that place."

Unusual promptitude seems to have marked the conduct of the authorities on this occasion. The rupture of negociations took place on the 7th, and on the 8th the army moved forward on Pekin. On the 9th Lord Elgin followed, and on the 11th the outposts of the allied force had reached a place called Yung-tsun, 45 miles from Pekin. We may presume, then, that by the middle of the month the English and French were under the walls of the capital, and that, if the Chinese were disposed to resist, another battle must have been fought about this time. The anticipation in camp seems, however, to have been, that the Tartar army had been too much frightened to venture on any further resistance. The country-people, who received our troops hospitably enough, reported that the Tartar army had been entirely cowed by the European artillery, and it is most probable that the appearance of the allies in the neighbourhood of Pekin will be the signal for other overtures on the part of the Imperial mandarins. It is possible that negociations may have taken place which will allow the army to re-embark before the approach of winter, but, on the whole, we cannot be sanguine of any such issue of the campaign. It seems far more likely that the capital has been taken and occupied, and that it will be held through the whole winter. Nor can there be any reason to anticipate danger from such a proceeding. The enormous city into which the allies will penetrate is capable of giving shelter to a force fifty times larger than that which will visit it, and it is to be hoped, for the credit of the commanders, that they will not scruple to take possession of the best quarters for themselves and the troops under their command. The Chinese Government has no claim on our forbearance. Its conduct has been marked throughout by every form of duplicity, and it is our duty to teach the besotted Emperor and his favourites that the rights of civilised nations cannot be violated with impunity. We trust to hear by the next mail that the two generals, in full occupation of Pekin, have imposed such terms on the enemy as will ensure its good behaviour for many a year.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday.

The contest for the representation of Southwark, vacated by the death of Sir Charles Napier, will take place in a few days. The candidates are Sir Apsley Pellatt, Mr. Scovell, and Mr. Fawcett. The latter is a young man of Liberal-Conservative principles, possessed of most gentlemanly manners, a cultivated intellect, and an unusual command of oratory. He was a member of the Westminster Debating Society, and lately distinguished himself at the Social Science meeting in Glasgow, by an address on "Strikes," a subject he has particularly studied. He is totally blind, and of pleasing appearance. I do not know whether there was ever a blind member of Parliament, but though the fact is rather strange, there does not, on reflection, seem any reason against it.

The Polytechnic, a place of universal amusement and recreation, is about to be opened again. A curious fact, however, accompanies the announcement—namely, that the committee is to be composed of clergymen. What may this mean? Is it a sort of slur on the previous management? Or is it merely an indication of the joviality of clergymen in the nineteenth century? Or is it the latest invention of Mr. E. T. Smith, the ubiquitous, to secure crowded houses?

Certainly the religious sympathies of the age are undergoing a transformation. Here we have the Britannia and Pavilion theatres sanctified by Sunday sermons and devout prayers, trying to turn profane edifices into places of worship; while, on the other hand, there is St. George's-in-the-East, the mob of which are doing their best to metamorphose the holy structure into a place of secular amusement. Vauxhall Gardens have been purchased as the site of a church, turning that ancient scene of revelry into a religious centre. But the latest idea in this way is the announced intention of a lay preacher to give forth Sunday sermons to the populace, taking as his text-book "Vanity Fair!" This is something about the same as if the renowned Mr. Spurgeon were to engage Paul Bedford to sing a song before service.

There was a very good house, indeed, at Drury-lane last night, to see the new drama of Watts Phillips, "A Story of the '45." The plot is taken from a fiction of the author's own; but in my opinion he should cut out a great deal more before he could make it a good play. The scene opens in the drawingroom of Sir William Ashford, a middle-aged gentleman, of Jacobite principles. The balcony opened on the Thames, where might be seen the boats following the King's barge, as he rowed in procession from London to Westminster. Sir William had a daughter, Isabelle, who was, unknown to him, married to young Cyril Silverton, the son of a gay, courteous old baronet, called Sir Andrew Silverton. Sir Andrew was the *beau ideal* of an easy, polite, good-humoured gentleman, a perfect model in dress and epicurean in habits, who never got into a passion, but could, without ruffling his temper, or removing a smile from his bland face, run an adversary through the body. True, that in his early career, he had been foolish enough to lend himself to the Jacobites, and that, too, in fellowship with Sir William Ashford, for which he had to pay rather dear by the confiscation of his estates, not to speak of a short imprisonment; while his companion, Sir William, escaped through the influence of a friend. Since that time he confessed he saw no interest in politics, and henceforth resolved to enjoy life to the best of his ability. He cared not whether Jacobite or Hanoverian won, and smiled at the anxiety of his old friend, Sir William. Sir William Ashford, however, was busy for the cause of the Pretender, and constantly received emissaries from the Continent. On one occasion, when some Jacobite agents came to visit him, Sir William remarked that one of his servants, Enoch Flickner, made suspicious observations about him. This put him on his guard against Enoch, who was recommended to him by the easy, complacent Sir Andrew Silverton. One night as Isabelle, Sir Andrew's daughter, was loitering in the garden after an interview with her secret husband, she heard a whistle, and saw a man muffled in a cloak approaching. To hide herself she resolved to stand on the pedestal of a broken statue, trusting to her white dress to prevent notice. After another whistle a light appeared in the secret closet of her father, and, immediately, the masked man climbed in through the window. Enoch Flickner was there to receive him with documents which he had stolen from the bureau of Sir Wm. Ashford, and which, if published, would cost the owner his head. Isabelle, seeing this entrance, rushed to inform her husband, who climbed in after the masked man just as Enoch had left the room. Cyril, putting sword to the spy's throat, a struggle ensued, and Cyril was disarmed. He would not, however, take life from a masked spy, and was about to alarm the house, when the stranger unmasked and revealed the features of Sir Andrew Silverton! Afterwards Sir Andrew informs his son of a secret hate he has for Sir Wm. Ashford, who won from him in early life the woman he loved. There is another reason also for wishing to bring Sir William to the gallows. When he was pardoned by the Government it was on condition that he should become a spy. Enoch Flickner was his agent, and they both had collected documents sufficient to convict Sir William. His son, in agony, implored him to desist from revenge, and acknowledged his private marriage to Isabelle, Sir William's daughter. The baronet's resentment changed, and he now resolved to befriend his former enemy. One obstacle in his way—Enoch—he intends to dispose of by violent means. This Enoch had once betrayed the father of one Evan M'Ian, who, for that act, vowed revenge. Sir Andrew showed Evan his father's betrayer, and told him to secrete him at night in the bushes of his garden, where he would have an opportunity of shooting Enoch. On the departure of Enoch, however, the baronet waited breathlessly for the shot, grew impatient, and rushed out to ascertain why, and is shot in mistake. Evan, however, discovers the mistake, and subsequently shoots Enoch, who was endeavouring to escape. While Sir Andrew was dying, the soldiers of the King entered the house to search for proofs of conspiracy, but he burnt before their eyes the only document, and died. The plot is thus complicated, and the play was a failure.

During the last few days a controversy has been opened in the columns of the *Times*, as to the proper way of spelling the word *honour* or *honor*. One correspondent very sensibly remarked that it was in reality immaterial, the orthography of the word being at the present time in a state of transition. Some will have it, however, that the omission of the "u" is un-English, and, *ergo*, totally wrong. Some scholars think the insertion of "u" a barbarism, as calculated to conceal the origin of the word. One will have it that we should preserve the "u" because it is preserved in the French derivation from which we adopted the word. This is manifestly an absurd rule to lay down, since if it were put into practice, we should change senator into *senateur*, orator into *orateur*, and so on. This mode of spelling would be productive of no good, and would be fraught with considerable difficulty, especially in instruction. The fact is, and I am rather glad of it, a question is arising as to the removal of some orthographical absurdities from the English language. Several foreigners, who can read our papers and appreciate our literature, find the proper pronunciation of our commonest words, as soon as they come to put their book learning into practice, of almost insurmountable difficulty. I, however, am not by any means an advocate for strictly phonetic spelling; quite the reverse. I am inclined to think that such a mode would destroy one of the great advantages of classical education. It would break the connection between derivatives and their classical originals by destroying the traces of the latter in the former. What the English language wants is a consistent orthography. No matter what conjunction of vowels is used to produce a sound, so as it is invariably used, the mind will speedily become adapted to it, and the means of instruction, especially to children and foreigners, greatly facilitated. By judicious and gradual reforms we may arrive at a state of things that will render the English tongue the easiest to be learnt and the most comprehensive in the world. An academy similar to that in France, composed of the most eminent scholars and *litterateurs*, might be advantageously established to set an example of good spelling to the rest of the community.

The adulation of office in America surpasses our puny notions of servility. No sooner was it generally known that Lincoln the Republican candidate was safe to succeed, than thousands of applicants, of all principles, pressed to the doors of the future president for patronage. In the ante-chamber, people of the most divers opinions confronted each other. "How's this," says one—"you here?" "And you," cries the other, "who'd a' thought it?"

"The trial of Rechter for peculation, which has just commenced here," says a Vienna journal, "has brought to light a number of grave facts. It proves among other things that a simple order of General Eynatten was sufficient to remove objections, however serious, which his subordinates raised; that contracts for supplies to the amount of 15,000,000 florins were entered into without any written record being made of them; that the managing director of the most important company in Austria, after the National Bank, could enter into contract on his own responsibility without consulting his fellow directors; and finally, that a Minister of Finance of Austria could take on himself to mix up the government in Bourse speculations, and so cause it considerable loss."

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR, Nov. 12.

Her Majesty's dinner party yesterday included his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, her Royal Highness Princess Alice, their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Holstein Augustenbourg, the Lady in Waiting to the Hereditary Princess, Lady Caroline Barrington, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, and Major Cowell, R.E.

The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards played during dinner.

The Earl of Denbigh and the Ladies Feilding have returned to Newnham Paddocks, from visiting Viscount and Viscountess Feilding, in Wales, and Mr. and Mrs. Tollemache, at Peckforton Castle, Cheshire.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough and Lady Pelham arrived in Arlington-street on Tuesday, from passing a few weeks at Brighton.

The Earl of Uxbridge has taken a house in Upper Grosvenor-street, late the residence of Mr. Cunninghame, of Lainshaw.

The Earl Bathurst has arrived in town from Oakley-park, Gloucestershire.

The Countess Dowager of Lichfield and Lady Gwendolena Anson have arrived in Hill-street from a tour of visits.

Sir Alexander and Lady Arabella Bannerman purpose to leave town in a few days for Genoa, intending to go to the Mediterranean in Sir Alexander's yacht.

Miss de Rothschild arrived at Kingston House on Monday from visiting Sir Anthony and Lady de Rothschild, at Aston Clinton.

John Dixon Hepple, B.A., of University College, and John Bulmer, B.A., of University College, have been elected Fellows of the University of Durham.

A report is current that next session we may hear of the promotion to the peerage, and in the peerage, of many distinguished persons. It is stated by the *Court Journal* that Mr. Sidney Herbert is to be raised to the peerage.

Mrs. Bacon has left Richhill, county of Armagh, for Montagu-square, London.

W. R. Larminie, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, has left for London, *en route* to Calcutta.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The performances to-night will be for the benefit of Mr. Drew. During his short engagement he has met with a success which none but those deserving of it can expect to meet with at the hands of a Dublin audience. Although at the commencement, owing to the piece in which he appeared—"The Irish Ambassador"—his abilities had not their full scope, he has since then not alone reflected credit upon himself, but also upon the enterprising manager who introduced him to the Dublin public for the first time. It is awarding him but fair praise to say, that the profession he has followed is one in every way suited to him, and he to it. The Irish character, which is really so difficult to be represented truthfully, has found in Mr. Drew a competent and clever representative. The great variety of dramas and farces which have been produced for the purpose of drawing forth the features of his acting, has proved the versatility of his powers, and afforded him every opportunity of displaying them. As this and to-morrow evenings will be the last upon which he appears, it may reasonably be expected that his benefit to-night will result successfully. The programme of entertainments announced for the occasion would in themselves be sufficient to draw a large attendance, consisting as they do of a capital farce, "The Clockmaker's Hat;" the admired drama of "St. Patrick's Eve," and "O'Flannigan and the Fairies." In the two last pieces Mr. Drew will appear. We are happy to observe that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have been engaged, and will make their first appearance on Saturday evening in the "Merchant of Venice." As the succeeding few nights may probably be the last opportunities we will have of seeing these world-renowned artists in Dublin, it is no mistake to suppose that the engagement will be a successful one.

The Church.

The Rev. L. H. Bolton has appointed the Rev. John H. MacMahon to the curacy of St. Luke's, Dublin.

The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross held the annual confirmations for the city of Cork and its neighbourhood at Christ Church, on Tuesday, and St. Nicholas' Church, on Thursday, in the last week.

Thanks.

The Rev J D Long to John Jameson, Esq, for £1, towards the sermon preached in behalf of the Alms House Drumcondra.

From the Committee of the Adelaide Hospital for the following, per Miss Geoghegan:—Alexander Findlater, & Co, £5; Hayes, Brothers, £3; Henry Geoghegan, Esq, £1; Rev W B Askin, £1; Hugh Brown, Esq, £1; William Caldbeck, Esq, £1; W P Fletcher, Esq, £1; George Swettenham, Esq, £1; Mrs Andrews, £1; Henry Oldham, Esq, £1; Hodges and Sons, £1; Messrs Scott, Bell, and Company, £1; Hugh Moore, Esq, £1; George Farquharson, Esq, £1 1s; Joseph Scott, Esq, 10s; a lady's work sold, 7s 6d; William Fishbourn, 2s 6d; Miss Geoghegan, 2s 6d; William F Fry 5s; Thomas Hector, Esq, £2; V Duke, Esq, M D, £1; Mrs Gowan, 10s; work sold, 5s.

From the Dublin Young Men's Christian Association (in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland) 36, Westland Row—patron, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin—to William Foster, Esq, 104, Grafton-street, for 28 volumes to the library; to William Curry, Esq, 9, Upper Sackville-street, for 30 volumes ditto; to George Herbert, Esq, 117, Grafton-street, for 20 volumes ditto.

Thomas Dunnill, 151, Thomas-street, to Rev. Dr Laphan, Meath-street Chapel, for £3 18s 9d, restitution money.

From the Committee of the Adelaide Hospital for the following, per the Collector, Mr Bonayne, 42, Upper Rutland-street:—Robert Maxwell, Esq, £2; John N Maxwell, Esq, £2; Messrs Edmundson & Co, £1; W M'Naught, Esq, £1; W W Brereton, Esq, 10s; F Falkner, Esq, £1; Rev J G Scott, £1; Miss Westby, £1; Miss Daly, £1; Mrs Sweeny, £1 2s 6d; D H Sherrard, Esq, £1; Mr W and Samuel D[illegible] £1; Dr Egan, 10s; Edward Gribbon, Esq, £1; Mrs Adams, £1; A M'Comas, Esq, 10s; Charles G Malone, Esq, £1; A Lady, £1; Miss Rowson, 5s; Mrs Gregory, £1; Mrs Lucas, £1; Miss Ormsby, £1.

The Governors of the City of Dublin Hospital return their most grateful thanks to the executors of the late Villiers Nuthill, Esq, of Rathmines, for the bequest of £300 to the funds of the institution.

From the Rector and Churchwardens of Rathfarnham Parish, for the following yearly payments to the Parochial National School:—Samuel Gerrard, Esq, £1; Thos Gerrard, Esq, £1; E P Gribbon, Esq, £1; Mrs Roach, Kilvane, £1; Rev Dr Todd, S F T C D, £1; and William Maryon, Esq, 10s.

The Committee of Dublin by Lamplight, for the following: Miss Burdett, per E J Smith, Esq, £1; Miss A M Flanagan, per do, 10s; Right Hon Baron Greene, £1; Mrs Greene, £1; R J Greene, Esq, £1; Mrs D'Arcy, £1; Jas Brown, Esq, £1; Mrs Worthington, £1; Miss Worthington, 10s; W Hogan, Esq, £1; Mr Dalton, £1; Messrs Brown and Thomas, £1; Maxwell M'Master, Esq (1859-60), 10s; Mrs White, 5s.

The Army.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SMOOTH-BORE ARTILLERY AND ARMSTRONG GUNS.—Some experiments were tried on Saturday, at Bexhill, with smooth bore guns against stone walls in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief and a large party of distinguished officers. The fire was continued all the morning, and at three an inspection was made of the battered tower. The result of his royal highness' inspection was his decided conviction, to use what are said to have been his own words, that "the Armstrong guns had the best of it, and that he would not hesitate to trust himself in the tower whilst a smooth bore battery played on it as it had done that day." Beyond this high authority, we may add that the verdict of all the artillery and engineers, both officers and men, was unanimously in favour of the new weapon, the men adding a recommendation which they could best appreciate—namely, that the Armstrong gun was by far the easiest and safest firing.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Tuesday, at the Admiralty:—Lieut S R Huntly to the Arrogant additional for disposal; Lieut Edward L Green and Lieut H Eden to the Bacchante additional for disposal; Lieut Richard Onslow and Lieut A B Woodehouse to the Marlborough additional for disposal; Lieut George B Evans to the Nile additional for disposal; Lieut R S Hunt to the Harrier additional for disposal; Lieut John G F Leacock to the Chesapeake additional for disposal; Frederick F Flynn acting assistant-surgeon to the Argus; and Thomas O Joynson, assistant-paymaster in charge to the Caradoc.

The Magistracy.

On the recommendation of the Earl of Wicklow, Lord Lieutenant of the County, the Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Richard Hudson Courtenay, Esq., M.D., of Ballinteggart, Aughrian, Rathdrum, a magistrate for the county of Wicklow.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—The ensuing Christmas prize cattle show of the Smithfield Club is fixed to take place this year at the Baker-street Bazaar, on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th December, and the entries are already exceedingly numerous. The death of the Duke of Richmond, who, as an immediate successor of the late Earl Spencer, for many years filled the office of president of the Smithfield Cattle Club, has caused a vacancy in that position, and the subject will be taken into consideration at the annual meeting of the club, to be held on the 11th of December. It is generally believed that the choice of the club will fall upon Earl Berners, in consequence of the great attention the noble earl has paid to the interests of the club, not only as vice president, but as *locum tenens* for the late noble earl president. Considerable misapprehension exists as to the proposed removal of the Smithfield Club Prize Cattle Show from the Baker-street Bazaar. An impression is abroad that the removal of the show will take place this year. This is erroneous. The contract between the Smithfield Club and Mr. Boulnois, the proprietor of the Baker-street Bazaar, does not terminate till the Christmas of 1861, and the proposed building for the reception and exhibition of the stock at Islington will not be in readiness to accommodate the show till the Christmas of 1862. It will be remembered that some two or three months since there was a great controversy upon this subject amongst the members of the club, and that several meetings were held at the Freemasons' Tavern to decide the question of removal or non-removal to the site of Dixon's lairs in the Liverpool-road, Islington, which was carried by a considerable majority. The late noble president, the Duke of Richmond, expressed himself adversely to the removal, in a letter which was read at the final meeting presided over by Lord Walsingham; whilst Earl Berners, who was also absent on that occasion, expressed his written concurrence in this proceeding. It is not improbable, therefore, that there may be some contest upon the point at the annual general meeting of the club in reference to the election of president. It is stated that an opinion has strongly gained ground amongst the members of the club that it will be impolitic to move the locality of the show, and more especially to a district so far away from the central and fashionable end of the town of Islington. It is believed, however, that the change of opinion, if it has taken place, has come too late, as it is understood that the deeds and documents are all executed by which, upon certain conditions, the club bind themselves to the limited liability company who are to erect the building at Islington, for a period of twenty-one years.—*Observer.*

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

NAPLES.

The Paris *Patrie* says the King has not yet made up his mind to capitulate. He still retains an army of 15,000 men, which is sufficient for the defence. The new Italian army is to consist of 177 regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and 54 battalions of bersaglieri. The French army does not consist of more than 208 regiments and 21 battalions of chasseurs.

BELGIUM.

The session of the Belgian Chamber was opened on Tuesday. The King was unable to attend, owing to a severe cold, and there was no Royal Speech.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Londonderry, Wednesday Evening.—The Montreal Co.'s steamship Canadian arrived in Lough Foyle about two p.m., and proceeded to Liverpool immediately, having landed her mails. She brings Quebec dates to the 4th instant.

The Canadian passed the steamers Anglo-Saxon and United States on the 5th inst., and on the 8th inst. the steamship North American. The Bohemian arrived out at Quebec on the 1st inst.

Messrs. Josiah Vee and Co., and Messrs. Appleton and Co., bankers of Baltimore, had closed their doors, and there were various other stock dealers in Baltimore suspending. The trouble is caused by the depreciation in stocks.

Advices from Valparaiso to the 22nd, and Callao to the 12th October, have been received. The *ultimatum* of the American Government had been rejected by Peru, so far as the Lizzie Thompson, Georgina, and Sarconia claims were concerned. This refusal would compel the American Minister to demand his passports.

The ship Lucy was totally burned, on the 5th Oct., at Callao.

A frightful accident had occurred on the 10th inst., at the dry dock, at San Lorenzo, involving the entire loss of the Peruvian frigate Callao, and with loss of life. She was being docked, with all the crew on board, when some staunchions on the deck gave way, causing her to pitch over, when she rapidly filled with water. A great number of people, including men, women, and children, and sick in hospital, were on board, and it was believed that the number killed would reach 15. The number wounded was very great. The Callao was a 40-gun frigate, built at Blackwall, England, and six years old.

The revolution in Bolivia was suppressed, and several officers had been shot.

Advices from Nicaragua state that the news of Walker's capture reached there on the 30th September, causing much rejoicing.

Difficulties had arisen in Panama between the United States and British naval forces, owing to the arrest of an American officer and an American citizen for refusing to respond to the challenge of the British guard which had been stationed in the streets since the recent disturbances. Communications had passed between Commanding Officer Montgomery and the British Commissioner, but the result was not known.

A fresh alarm had occurred on the night of the 22nd, in consequence of a report that Yacho was coming with a party of negroes to ransack the city. The troops were under arms all night. Nothing happened, but new rumours continued to be circulated, and the city was kept in a state of excitement.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, Nov. 2nd.—Stocks are buoyant and active; money is very abundant at 6 per cent., with only moderate demand. Sterling exchange dull and nominal. Flour receipts, 16,000 brls; sales, 7,000 brls; States and Western opened 5c better, but closed heavy; superfine State, 5 dols 30c to 5 dols 35c; Southern steady; Canadian quiet. Wheat unchanged; sales, 50,000 bushels. Corn scarce and firm; sales, 20,000 bushels. Oats quiet. Pork steady; sales small. Lard dull.

Montreal, Nov. 3rd—(Steward and Morgan's Report).—Flour firm, but inactive; No. 1 superfine, 5 dols 40c; fancy, 5 dols 50c; extra, 5 dols 90c to 6 dols 20c; sales for the week not over 10,000 barrels; receipts moderate. Wheat dull at 1 dol 22c for Canada, and 1 dol 20c for Chicago. No. 1 spring peas dull, 75c per 66lbs. Ashes dull, but firm; 5 dols 50c pots; 5 dols 70c pearls. Exchange on London, 60 days, practice bills, 8 premium, bank 9.

CHINESE DISPATCHES.

A London *Gazette* extraordinary has been issued this evening (Wednesday). It contains a dispatch from Sir Hope Grant to the Secretary at War, with inclosures. They refer exclusively to the affair with the rebels in the month of August.

THE LATE EARL OF DUNDONALD.

Yesterday afternoon, the remains of the late Earl of Dundonald were interred in Westminster Abbey. About fifty carriages of the nobility joined the procession. Between 2,000 and 3,000 persons were present in the Abbey. The pall-bearers were the Brazilian Minister, Admiral Sir G. Seymour, Admiral Grenfell, Admiral Collins, and Captains Goldsmith, Schomberg, and Hay.

WRECK OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP PERSEVERANCE.

The Admiralty have received a telegram from Lisbon, announcing the total wreck of her Majesty's steam troopship Perseverance, on the 21st October, off northwest end of Mayo Cape, Venedes. All hands saved. Five hundred troops sent to Garibaldi by a hired barque. One hundred men and officers arrived at Lisbon, in Portuguese and Africa, under charge of Lieutenant Walter, of her Majesty's ship Perseverance. Remainder of troops and crew left at Mayo, in charge of Major and Senior Naval Lieutenant-captains, expected at Lisbon by mail, on 14th, from St. Vincent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Good Service Pension vacant by the death of Sir C. Napier has been conferred on Admiral Ayscough.

Paris, Wednesday Evening.—The *Presse* announces that the Empress left this morning for Scotland, in strict *incognito*. Her Majesty will pass some weeks at the seat of the Duchess of Hamilton.

SHREWSBURY RACES.

Anglesey Nursery—Jacintha, 1; Nabob's Daughter, 2; Duplicity, 3. Eleven ran.

Forgate Stakes—Hartley Wintney, 1; Kephol, 2. Four ran.

Severn Handicap—Mutineer, 1; Lady Bird, 2. Six ran.

Handicap Plate—Tyrant, 1; Baron Munchausen, 2; Ataman, 3. Eleven ran.

The Yacht Mirage.—We learn, from a private letter, that Captain Lovatt, the gallant owner of the Mirage, and his friends, who, it will be remembered, sailed from Kingstown some weeks since to aid Garibaldi, arrived safely at Marseilles on the 10th instant, having encountered fearful gales of wind in the Gulf of Lyons. The Mirage was about to leave Marseilles for Gaeta, and we wish the gallant craft and its spirited owner every success.

Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.—Mr. John F. Rowan, son of the late Daniel Rowan, of Rinrow, county of Clare, Esq., having been solemnly and publicly examined on two several days, obtained letters testimonial qualifying him to practise surgery.

British Syrian Relief Fund.—We are happy to hear that the interest for this object continues to deepen and spread in our city. Rarely has a case not immediately local possessed a stronger claim on general sympathy. Strange, indeed, would it be if the fact that some eighty thousand human beings are in danger of perishing could be known in Dublin without at once calling forth earnest practical concern for their relief. We understand that the meeting advertised to be held in York-street Chapel this evening will be the last occasion upon which H. C. Eardley Childers, Esq., M.P., and Robert R. Alexander, Esq., the deputation from London, will attend. We therefore hope that a large audience and a liberal collection will move to those gentlemen how highly the merits of the case they present, and their own able and thrilling statements in its behalf, are appreciated among us.

Counterfeit Coins.—A man, named Brady, and his wife, were yesterday committed to jail by the magistrates of the petty sessions, to stand their trial at the ensuing quarter sessions, the former for issuing, and the latter for passing, a number of counterfeit shillings. On their residence, which is situate in the most disreputable locality in the town, being entered into and searched by the police, the apparatus for moulding the "shillings," the various instruments indispensable to the bringing of the "rough casts" to "perfection," and the paste with which they are, lastly, converted into "silver," were discovered, seized, and impounded. I am informed a very considerable number has been passed by the female prisoner to different parties through town, and for various commodities.—*From our Drogheda Correspondent.*

Run with the Kilkenny Hounds.—On Monday the meet was at Knockroe, where many good sportsmen came together, and a "good day" was confidently looked forward to. They went on to Oldtown, where the hounds were put into covert, but a long delay of at least 50 minutes took place at the covert side, and all present were fully under the impression that reynard was not at home; till the glad tidings of his presence was at last announced by the music of the pack, and immediately a game fox showed himself at the covert side. He was inclined to take his old route for Knockroe, but, being headed, he returned to his refuge, but soon broke for Ballykeeffe; then turned round the covert, as if about to make for Knockroe, but, swerving more to the side, crossed the Tullaroan-road and went at a slapping pace to the sewer at Tullaroan. Finding the sewer stopped, he ran up the hill for Killeen, then swerved, leaving Kilmanagh to the right and Oldtown to the left, and raced up the hill into Ballykeeffe-wood, where the pack came on a fresh fox, and it being considered by all—particularly those who had rode the run, who were few indeed—that they had had quite enough sport for the day, the hounds were taken off their game, and all turned for home. The run was at least six miles, over a stiff, intricate country, and the time 47 minutes, of which about 35 were very fast. The great delay in cover was owing to the scent being bad, and at least three foxes were tallied before they left. The falls were many, but none were serious except one very severe upset received by the Marquis of Clanricarde. His lordship was leaping an ugly upright bank between a double ditch, near Tullaroan, when his horse fell back upon him, and crushed him in a way which at first appeared very dangerous. However, we are glad to say that it was soon found that no bones had been broken, and that the bruises, although severe, were not very serious. We are sure nothing could be more gratifying to the noble marquis than the anxiety shown on all hands, both by the sportsmen and the poor people of the locality, and throughout our city the most anxious feeling was everywhere manifested for his lordship's safety whilst any danger was supposed to exist.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

The amount of duty paid at the Belfast Custom House for the week ending November 10, was £7,839 1s [illegible], against £8,108 4s 1d the previous week, and £5,700 [illegible] 10d same time last year.—*Mercantile Journal.*

The Tea Trade.—The number of pounds of tea entered for consumption at Belfast, for the week ending November 10, was £47,585, against £43,334 the previous week, making a total of £2,003,864, since 1st January, against £2,028,440 same time last year.—*Ibid.*

Thomastown Loan Fund.—The Marchioness of Ormonde, we are glad to learn, on reading our recent notice of the arrangement existing in connexion with the Thomastown Charitable Loan-fund Society, of receiving deposits of a penny each week, and doubling the amount deposited at the end of the year, immediately arranged for the establishing of a kind of penny bank on this principle, for the benefit of the work-people in connexion with Kilkenny Castle. Deposits of 1d or 2d per week made by these poor people are to be doubled from her ladyship's purse every year, the double amount—in order to secure a judicious outlay of the sum—to be given in clothing. We have no doubt that Lady Ormonde's benevolence in this respect, if followed largely by others endowed by the bounty of Providence with ample means, would be productive of most important benefits to the poor, in teaching them to be thrifty and frugal in the management of their slender incomes.—*Moderator.*

Conclusion of the Inquiry into the Loss of the Arctic.—On Saturday last the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of this steamer was concluded at Hull, after having lasted eight days. Captain Harris, nautical assessor to the Board of Trade, has acted in the inquiry, along with the Hull stipendiary magistrate; and Mr. O'Dowd, barrister, has conducted the proceedings. The evidence of the various witnesses has gone to prove that no effort was made to save the lives of the female passengers. It appears that almost immediately after the vessel struck the captain and crew made for the rigging of the vessel's masts as a place of safety. The lady passengers, who were in the cabin, then came on the deck, but no effort was made to save them, and a heavy sea came and swept them overboard, and they were drowned. The evidence with regard to the deck cargo was of a somewhat conflicting character. The stipendiary magistrate and Captain Harris have intimated their intention of reporting to the Board of Trade that Captain Bowes "committed a default," and the owners of the Arctic will have to pay the costs of the inquiry.

On Sunday afternoon a tragedy of a fearful character occurred on board the American ship Jeremiah Thompson, Captain Blake, now in the Mersey, and about to proceed to New York. The crew joined the ship on Sunday morning, and among them was a foreigner, whose name is unknown at present, the victim of the brutality of the boatswain named Keggan. Several times during the day Keggan was seen, by the mate and other sailors on board the ship, striking and kicking the deceased, who fell down, exhausted by the ill-usage he had received; and about four o'clock in the afternoon he died. The body was then put into a box and sent ashore. About nine o'clock a rigger's boat left the ship, pulled to the landing-stage, and deposited on the quay a box some six feet long and about two feet deep. The police-officer on duty inquired what the box contained; he was informed that it was a box of dry goods, sent ashore by the mate of the Jeremiah Thompson, with a letter to the captain, and another addressed to Mr. De Costa, the shipping master, Waterloo-road. A customs officer interfered, and said that he could not permit the box to pass before it was examined. The box was then conveyed to the Prince's Dock and broken open, when to the surprise and horror of those present the body of a man was discovered lying upon its face. It was that of a sailor, apparently about thirty years of age. Medical men from the North Dispensary were obtained, who examined the body, and found marks of injury on the face, and one on the back of the head close to the left ear, which was sufficient to cause death. The police were immediately sent after the supposed murderer, and Detectives Horne and Scott proceeded to the ship. They there learned that about seven o'clock, the mate and pilot on board the Jeremiah Thompson heard a splash in the water, and looking out, saw a packet which was passing seemingly pick up something out of the water. Keggan was never seen on board the Jeremiah Thompson afterwards. After a searching inquiry the detective discovered that the packet was the James Atherton, the captain of which states that at the time mentioned he heard a cry for help, and looking out he saw some one rise in the water and immediately sink, never rising again. The coroner, Mr. P. F. Curry, held an inquest yesterday, when the mates of the Jeremiah Thompson and several seamen were examined. The mates declared that they had seen no violence inflicted by Keggan, and the second mate explained that the body was sent ashore in a box merely to prevent unnecessary objections and curiosity on the part of the boatmen. Several sailors described Keggan as having kicked and struck the deceased several times, and butted at him with his head, but no weapon or belaying pins were spoken to as having been used. The surgeon who examined the body said that death had been caused by a fracture of the skull, the result of a blow from some blunt instrument. The jury ultimately returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased (whose name it appeared, was Flatchman) had died from injuries received on board the Jeremiah Thompson, but how such injuries were received there was not sufficient evidence to show.

Correspondence.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR JAMES WILSON HUGHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Lough Rynn, Nov. 13, 1860.

Sir,—Having read in your valuable paper of this date the suggestion that some memorial should be given to that gallant fellow Hughes, for his brave and meritorious conduct in saving the lives of two of his fellow-servants, on Sunday morning last, during the fire at the Kildare-street Club, I beg that you will have the goodness to put my name down for a subscription of £10 towards that object; and I have no doubt that, although my subscription is small, with your assistance the public will soon add to it what will be worthy of his acceptance. I am not a member of the Kildare-street Club, but I sincerely lament the very serious loss that they have sustained, and which, without the assistance of the public, might render it out of their power sufficiently to mark their approbation of this good man's services.—I am, your obedient servant, LEITRIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Anxious to recognise the noble conduct of James W. Hughes, whose intrepid exertions were the means of rescuing so many lives, and not seeing any practical movement initiated for the purpose, we have commenced a subscription list at our office, and will be happy to receive any sums that may be handed to us for him.

Messrs. Alexander Findlater and Co., of Sackville-street, Messrs. Hodges and Smith, of Grafton-street, and Mr. James Madden, of College-green, have expressed to us their readiness also to receive subscriptions for the same purpose.—We are, sir, your obedient servants, TODD, BURNS, & CO.

47, Mary-street, Dublin, 14th Nov., 1860.

Subscriptions already received:—Alexander Findlater, Esq., £1; A. S. Findlater, Esq., £1; Messrs. Buckmaster and Co., Dawson-street, per A. S. Findlater, Esq., £2 2s; William Todd, Esq., £1; Gilbert Burns, Esq., £1; Wm. Findlater, Esq., £1; John Carmichael and Co., £1; R. W. Todd, Esq., £1; Andrew Armstrong, Esq., £1; Thomas Heiton, Esq., £1.

THE RECENT FIRES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

21, College-green, Nov. 13, 1860.

Sir,—Referring to the late numerous fires which have swept destruction on various parts of our city, with a recurrence of sacrifice of human life, I cannot restrain myself from expressing the belief that an awful responsibility rests upon those whose duty it is to provide efficient means for rendering every aid on those calamitous occasions.

That duty, I consider, primarily devolves upon the Corporation, whose time, there can be little doubt, would be better employed in considering matters of such grave moment to the lives and properties of their fellow-citizens, than wasted in petty and vexatious squabbles.

But the question now is—whether we are to wait until the civic functionaries should be roused into activity by the burning of a bishop or a mayor, or having a few of the Town Council "grilled to death?" No. I say emphatically that a public meeting should be at once convened, and a full expression of its feelings and opinions taken upon the all-important consideration of whether the second city in the empire is to be allowed to continue in its present disgraceful deficiency of organised appliances for the preservation of the lives and properties of its inhabitants, in cases of fire; or, if not how this grievance can be most speedily and best remedied.

The loss of life for want of prompt and effective means of escape from fire in this city has become a matter of painful record. Many instances could be adduced within a short period.

The fearful sacrifice of three lives at the recent burning of the Kildare-street Club-house is agonisingly fresh in the public mind. It is true that, by an almost unparalleled act of intrepidity, achieved by an arm that seems to have been upraised and strengthened by Providence for the task, eight helpless females were rescued from imminent destruction, while the solitary "fire-escape" of the city remained in undisturbed obscurity and reprehensible inactivity. Even when the terror-stricken women and their deliverer had gained the roof of the burning house, they were left amidst the horrors of that dreadful night to drag themselves from roof to roof, and from danger to danger, in momentary expectation of perishing in the flames, or of being dashed to pieces in their perilous clamberings, unaided by any available mode of escape, bereft of the aid of throbbing hearts and willing hands, anxious, but unable, to succour them.

I am satisfied that, should a public meeting be called, as I have taken leave to suggest, a proper measure would be devised to remedy this fearful state of things.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM KEATING CLAY.

LONDON IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

November 12, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—I learned from the Irish Times of Wednesday last that there is a desire on the part of some of our countrymen to present the London Irish Rifle Volunteers with a set of colours "as a token of admiration of the spirit and loyalty which have prompted the formation of the corps." Such a desire on their part will, I am sure, be duly appreciated by all of the members of the corps; but, before further measures are adopted, permit me as one who has taken some interest in promoting the efficiency of the corps, to make a more practical suggestion. As you must be aware, it is quite unusual for a rifle corps to carry colours. If therefore, a presentation is to be made, let it be something of a useful nature—such, for instance, as a set of bugles for the band, or some good rifles to be shot for by the members.

The bugles might be presented in the Phoenix Park next summer, should the corps be invited to visit Dublin, or if permission is granted by the proper authorities; the rifles might be shot for in the Park. The presentation of the bugles might be made by some distinguished Irish lady, the Lord Lieutenant, or the Duke of Leinster. There are many honorary members of the corps among the nobility and gentry of Ireland, as well as among the Irish judges.

I throw out these suggestions in the hope that they may be seriously considered by the ladies and gentlemen who feel an interest in the furtherance of the corps. You can bear testimony to the interest I have taken in its formation and extension.—I am, sir, yours obediently, AN IRISHMAN.

P.S.—In case of the presentation of the bugles, or the firing for the rifles, taking place in the Phœnix Park, the City of Dublin Steampacket Company might make it easy for the corps to visit Dublin.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

November 12, 1860.

Sir,—The enclosed letter, in reply to an application for subscriptions towards rebuilding the Parish Church of St. Andrew, has just been put into my hands. As it appears to me to express the sentiments of many Protestants in this city, may I hope it will find room in your columns? E.

I give my name, but not for publication.

"Oct. 27th, 1860.

"My Dear Friend,—I have just seen a plan of the new Church of St. Andrew, and cannot refrain from giving you some idea of my feelings on beholding it.

"There appears to be much taste displayed in its design, and were it placed in a situation where it could be seen to advantage, it would be very beautiful, and a great ornament to the city; but I think such a building will be quite lost in the very confined space it is destined to occupy.

"These, however, are but trifling considerations, when compared with the ornaments which decorate the building. I cannot, without the most painful feelings of shame and sorrow, see a Protestant place of worship decorated with crosses and graven images. It may be said, 'Oh, you are too fastidious; why object to the cross, the emblem of our common faith?' I answer, 'It is the emblem of Popery and Puseyism.' When St. Paul said he 'Gloried in the Cross of Christ,' every well-instructed Protestant knows he meant the atonement, and not the material cross, 'the cursed tree.' Why, then, should Protestants use such an emblem as an ornament?

"Graven images are still a more serious subject. Can we forget the Commandment—'Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image?' In vain may they say, 'They are only for ornament.' We should have no graven images to ornament the House of God, either within or without. Believe me, this is but the first wedge of Puseyism. When the images and crosses are once permitted outside, it will be comparatively easy to get them inside, and should the congregation then object, they may be well taunted with inconsistency. Why should there be greater objection to their being inside than outside? 'Prevention is better than cure!' Let the parishioners steadily adhere to their duty in protesting against the encroachments of Puseyism, and remember those men who, at the Reformation, gave their bodies to be burnt rather than swerve from the true faith. Let them also take warning from the disgraceful conduct in St. George's-in-the-East, in London. Once any approach to Puseyism is admitted, it will be impossible to get rid of it again; and so you will soon find the church ornamented with crosses and crucifix, high altar candles and candlesticks, flowers and holy water vases, to your shame and regret, when it will be too late to object, and impossible to exterminate them. Shall we permit traps to be laid to draw away God's people through their admiration of these toys? No. 'God is a spirit, and must be worshipped in spirit and truth.' Let, us then, worship Him in a simply elegant and suitable edifice, and let us pray that His Spirit may descend on both preacher and congregation, to His glory, and the salvation of their souls, which will be a sight far more glorious than all the show and glitter which Puseyism could adorn it with. In writing thus, I not only express my own sentiments, but those of many others who have declared they will never give sixpence to a church so ornamented."

INCOME TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—I beg to state, in reply to the queries of your correspondent, "A. B." as to whether he is obliged to pay the two quarters' tax which shall become due the 20th March, 1861, and if, in case of a collector's defalcation, he could be made pay it a second time—that he need not pay the income tax, until it shall have become due; and if he chooses to pay the year's tax, the collector's receipt will indemnify him from all further claim. I would advise "A. B." to pay the year's income-tax (if the amount be not large) in one sum, as it saves a second visit from the collector, an item which does not add to the pleasantness of this odious impost.

Our blundering Chancellor, with his usual fixity of purpose and perspicuity, most humanely allowed us three ways of paying—viz., yearly, half-yearly, and quarterly. By the latest accounts, it appears, he was inclined to favour the latter mode. His recommendation, however, I would hold of very small account, especially as his mind does not seem to be fully made up as to the best time for paying it.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. HAMILTON BRYAN.

Prospect Hill, county Cork, Nov. 12, 1860.

Sporting.

CARRICKMACROSS STEEPLECHASE—Nov. 13.

Stewards—Sir George Forster, Bart., M.P., Captain Leslie, J.P., Thomas Jackson, Esq., Colonel Forster, J.P., Captain B. Adams, J.P., Charles Kenny, Esq.

Judge—Thomas Jackson, Esq. Secretary—J. J. Cassidy, Esq.

There was considerable doubt existing as to whether these races would come off. The Carrickmacross Stakes not having filled, the stewards gave £20 to be run for as a handicap; mile and a half heats. The day, fortunately, held up, and the attendance was good.

The following is a return:—

Handicap Stakes of 20 sovs. One and a half mile heats.

Mr Hughes' Black Jack, by Gwalior, 6 yrs, 11st 7lb (Callaghan) 1 1
Mr M'Dowell's gr m Crinoline, 10st 4lb (Brady) ... 2 2

Both heats won cleverly.

Selling Stakes of 1 sov. each, 20 added. Weight for age, three years, 9st; four, 10st 10lb; five, 11st 6lb; six and aged, 11st, with selling allowances.

Mr Williamson's b m Peri, aged, £40, 10st 8lb (Purcell) 1 1
Mr Henry's Just-in-Time, £40, 10st 8lb (1st heat, M'Evoy; 2nd, Callaghan) 2 0
Mr Duffy's Farney Boy, £30, 10st 1lb (Johnston) ... 0 0
Mr Neville's Irish Girl, £40, 10st 3lb ... ... dis

Betting—2 to 1 agst Peri and Just-in-Time; 5 to 1 agst any other.

First heat Irish Girl made the running, and won in a canter, by a quarter of a mile. An objection was lodged against her for going the wrong side the post, which was declared proved by the stewards, and Irish Girl declared distanced, and the heat given to Peri. The second was won easily.

ARDEE STEEPLECHASES—Nov. 21.

Weights for the Ardee Plate, of 70 sovs, three miles across country:—

Old Ben Bolt, late Joe Maley, 11st 9lb; Thomastown, 10st 12lb; New Broom, 10st 12lb; Wee Neil, 10st 3lb; Little Bob, 10st 2lb; Kilcock, 10st 2lb; Gladiator, 10st 1lb; Fairy Saint, 10st; Rose, 9st 12lb; New Court, 9st 9lb; Mont Blanc, 9st 7lb; Black Jack, 9st 2lb; Vagrant, 9st 2lb.

Forfeits to be declared on Monday next.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR NOVEMBER.

Carlow Island Hunt—16th, Ballydaw; 20th, Coollattin; 21st, Shrule; 23d, Bullingate; 27th, Bagnalstown Station; 29th, Ballymore; 29th, Cooper Hill—At eleven.

Clonmel Hounds—15th, Kilshelan—At eleven.

Curraghmore Fox Hounds—16th, Mullinavat—At eleven.

Mr. Charles Cooper's Hounds—16th, Collooney—At eleven.

Mr. Dennis's Fox Hounds—17th, Windfield; 20th, Dalligan Park; 23rd, Ballinderry; 27th, Clydagh; 30th, Clooncormack—At eleven.

The Duhallow (Viscount Doneraile's Hounds)—15th, Cregg South; 17th, Morne Abbey—At eleven.

The Clonardon Harriers (Mr. Dillon's)—17th, Lymullindecoy; 20th, Mullafin; 24th, Shirlockstown; 27th, Ross; 29th, Bellinter Cross-roads—At forty-five minutes past eleven.

Grenane Hounds—16th, Drumcliffe; 20th, Gurtrim; 23rd, Ballinahow; 27th, Limerick Junction; 30th, Garryneaker—At eleven.

County Galway Hunt—16th, Ballyglunin Park; 20th, Castle-Lambert; 23rd, Eastwell; 27th, Albert; 30th, Kilcornan—At eleven.

Mr. Godfrey Baldwin's Harriers—16th, Rock House. The Harriers—17th, Tullylands—At ten.

Iveagh Hunt—17th Mullafarnaghan—At half-past eleven.

The Kildare Hunt—15th, Gormanstown; 17th, Blessington; 20th, Ballysax; 22nd, Davidstown; 24th, Kilcock; 27th, Ballymore Eustace; 29th, Spratstown Bridge—At eleven.

Kilkenny Hunt—16th, Ballyragget—At eleven.

The Lissadell (Mr. Gore Booth's) Harriers—16th, Cregg Forge; 20th, Ardtarmon; 23rd, Drum School-house—At eleven.

Killultagh Harriers—17, Rock Chapel—At eleven.

The Louth Hounds—7th, Churchtown; 20th, Ballybrack—At eleven.

The Longford Harriers—16th, Oldtown; 29th, Corboy; 23d, Mile Bridge; 27th, Moat Farrell; 30th, Minard—At twelve.

Lord Fermoy's Foxhounds—16th Curryglass; 20th, Kildinan Gate; 23rd, Careysville; 27th, Blackstone Bridge; 30th, Kamebridge—At eleven.

The Meath Hounds—16th, Kilmessan; 17th, Allanstown; 20th, Bengerstown: 21st, Philpotstown; 23rd, Dunshaughlin; 24th, Carlanstown; 26th, Summerhill; 28th, Loughbawn; 30th, the Hatchet—At eleven.

The Muskerry Fox Hounds—16th, Old Castle—At 45-10.

The Newry House—16th, Four-mile House—At twelve.

The Queen's County Hounds—15th, Aghavoe—At eleven.

Rathdown Harriers—17th, Delgany; 20th, the Scalp; 24th, Tallaght; 27th, Carragower—At twelve.

The Rock Harriers—15th, Ballygriffin Bridge—At eleven.

The Route Hunt—16th, Causeway—At eleven.

The Thurles Harriers—15th, Drom Castle; 19th, Ballinabows; 22nd, Lisheen Castle; 26th, Loughmore Castle; 29th, College Hill—At eleven.

The Westmeath Hounds—15th, Ballinagore—At eleven. 17th, Muityfarnham Station—At half-past ten. 20th, Clonlost; 22nd, Turbotstown—At eleven.

The Ward Union Hounds—17th, Ballymacarney; 19th, Blackbull; 21st, the Ward; 24th, Dunboyne; 26th, Chapelmidway; 28th, Kilrue Gate—At one.

DECEMBER.

The Kildare Hunt—1st, Rathcoole—At eleven.

METROPOLITAN COURT, ARMAGH.

[Before the Rev. Alexander Irwin, Surrogate.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Armagh, Tuesday.

The court sat to-day at two o'clock. There was no person in attendance save the officers of the court and the representatives of the press. Subjoined is a copy of the rule of court.

The office v. Miller.

Mr. Ormsby exhibited defensive allegations in behalf of the Rev. Dr. Miller. Stock to answer in prox.

A similar rule was made in the case of Mr. Potter, and the court adjourned till Tuesday, the 20th instant, at two o'clock.

[The reporters were unable to procure copies of Mr. Ormsby's answers to Dr. Stock's articles in the above cases, owing to the existence of an unfair monopoly in connection with the rules of the office, by which a fee of one shilling per ninety words is charged for each copy of all such documents. The existence of this evil, by which the public are kept in the dark respecting these interesting proceedings, is the fault of the law, and not of any individual. The deputy registrar kindly intimated that he would propose that copies be given to the press at reduced fees, if the court could allow it; but the court—though equally anxious that the public should see the contents of these very interesting papers—had no power to make such order.]

THE LATE FIRE AT THE KILDARE-STREET CLUB-HOUSE.—THE INQUEST.

The inquest upon the remains of the two women who fell victims to the above terrible calamity was resumed yesterday, at 12 o'clock. Dr. White, the coroner, and the jury assembled at Smith's livery stables, South Ann-street, at that hour where the remains of these parties were enclosed in two very plain coffins, covered with black cloth. There was no breastplate upon them, and no inscription, as there was no identification of the remains. There was also placed beside the coffins, lapped up in paper, a human knee, but whether it belonged to those already described, or to the party still unfound, there is no certainty, and during the day some other portions of human remains were also found in the ruins.

Mr. Meade, on the part of the club, requested of the coroner to have the remains interred as they had not been claimed by any relatives. The request was accordingly granted.

As the livery stables were not deemed a proper place to continue the inquiry, the coroner and jury proceeded to the house No. 42, Kildare-street, just opposite the club-house, where the proceedings were continued. There were several respectable citizens present. Among the rest—Mr. George W. Maunsell, Mr. Meade, Mr. John Martin, solicitor; Mr. Morgan, solicitor of the Corporation; Surgeon Porter, and others.

Dr. White remarked that since the last day of inquiry the newspapers had been vieing with each other in calling attention to the necessity of making provision against loss of life in future. They, however, had nothing to do with that; but he should allude to an article which appeared in the *Daily Express*, and which affected him personally to some extent. It stated that he (Dr. White) was a member of the Corporation, and that he had endeavoured to exonerate that body. Now, he begged to state that he was not a member of that body, and even if he were, he would not be influenced by that fact upon the present occasion. It was true that he had been in the Corporation, but he ceased to be a member of it in 1858. He had no business to exonerate or to cast blame upon any one. His duty was to use all his diligence and ability to investigate the facts of the case and nothing more. The law provided, and he believed wisely, that a coroner should not be either a town councillor or alderman; and that his inquiries should extend merely to the facts and the law of the cases submitted to him in his official capacity.

The Jury expressed their full concurrence in the remarks of the coroner.

Mr. Park Neville, city engineer, was then sworn, and deposed that the Corporation, some time ago, got one fire-escape, and placed it in the hands of the police; he believed that was more than a year ago, and he believed it was in the police barrack in Kevin-street; when he saw it last it was there; believed there is not another fire-escape in the city; a resolution some time ago had been passed by the Corporation to provide five of these fire-escapes, but there was some discussion as to the funds from which they should be provided; the opinion of counsel was taken upon the matter, and it was against the Corporation appropriating any of its funds for the purpose; the localities in which the fire escapes should be placed were also mentioned at the time; such was the opinion of Sir Colman O'Loghlen, whose opinion was taken upon the question, and within the last few days; he recommended, however, that the Corporation should look for legislative powers for this object; the maintenance of these five fire-escapes would be about £300 a year.

To a Juror—The fire escape was handed over to the police to work; the Corporation also provided two engines; one of them was handed over to the police, and the other was retained to be worked by the pipe-water men; they were as good engines as could be provided; the Corporation engine is kept in the stores in Winetavern-street; the engine is most efficiently worked by the police.

To a Juror—The fire-escape given to the police had been bought by the committee, and it was, he supposed, given to them under the impression that it could be worked, as well as the engine, at fires.

Mr. Neville—I have never seen either of these engines out of order; both are kept in repair by the Corporation. The fire-escape has, also, recently been inspected by the committee.

Mervyn P. Crofton, supervisor of the water works of the city, being sworn, deposed that he generally attended fires; on the present occasion he was not in attendance, being sick in bed of rheumatic gout; his son, however, attended in his stead; has seen the fire-escape alluded to tried, but only for trial sake, and never at a fire; that was about 13 months ago; it was then in quite an efficient state; it never was brought to a fire; the supply of water in Kildare-street is by a three-inch main from Stephen's-green, and the water is never taken off except in case of repairs; there was as much water on this occasion there as would supply a first-class engine; the ladders brought to fires by police, he believed, are, one 25 feet, and the other 35 feet long; there is a fire-plug at the end of Kildare-street, near Nassau-street; his son told him that the water was on on Saturday night; there is also another fire plug in Kildare-street, opposite Molesworth-street; he understood that the police engine worked from that; that plug is upon a four-inch main; the three-inch main would be sufficient to supply one large engine, but not two large ones; his son was present at the working of the Corporation engine; yesterday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, witness and other persons examined the gas cock in the club inside the basement storey, and found it shut off; they knew that by the nick in the head of the cock; the pipe was quite close to the ceiling; the supply of water in Dublin is not sufficient to extinguish fires.

A Juror here stated that, at the commencement of the fire the supply from the main was quite insufficient; he had been present and perceived that.

Mr. George Woods Maunsell here suggested the propriety of asking Mr. Crofton whether there was not great difficulty experienced at fires, from the want of uniformity in the size of the coupling joints, and also from the want of a controlling power over the engines.

Mr. Crofton, in reply, said there was; the only two engines under proper control were those of the Corporation and of the police; there was no controlling, authority so far as he was aware, over any other engine than those and the parish engines; the Lord Mayor inspected the parish engines once a year, and condemned as inefficient those not able to throw water a certain distince; the coupling joints are sometimes injured by being extended over a wall.

Acting Inspector Cavanagh was again examined, and deposed that on yesterday he examined the gas pipe and found it perfectly turned off; the gas was put on by an officer of the company; when he put a candle at the end of the pipe, and there was no light; the cock was connected with the metre; believes the pipe is in perfect order; also found the key by which the gas is turned off; found the cap which is placed over the stop cock and removed when turning off or on the gas; it was in its proper place, showing that the gas had been turned off; before the fire he examined the gaspipe and believed it to be perfect to the end of it; the floor over it has not been consumed; there is another stop cock besides the one alluded to, outside in the area, which he believed lighted the lamps outside.

James Ennis, being re-examined, identified the cap or case which had to be removed in order to turn off the gas; left the key in the corner that night as usual; there is a stop on the cock which shows that it can't be turned farther; the hall of the club was flagged; the waiters trim their lamps in the bar, and there is generally a gallon of oil there; the light which the Lord Mayor supposed to be from gas, in the window towards Nassau-street, was, probably, from the oil; there were four or five oil lamps in the house, resting on the chimney-piece; they were always brought to the waiters' bar, and trimmed in the morning; the oil was kept in gallon cans; the cans were kept under the window next Nassau street; there were two gas lamps in the waiters' bar; witness was not in the habit of using this oil, it was generally used by the waiters; there was also a press in the corner of the same window, in which forty or fifty wax candles were kept, and in charge of one of the waiters; the press was locked, and these candles given up to the housekeeper each morning; is positive that the lights in the bar were out before he left; is positive that at three o'clock, when he looked across at the club-house from where he slept, there was no sign of light from any of the windows; the persons in charge of the bar had left them; the names of the three women lost were Miss Smith, housekeeper; Miss Dixon, barmaid; and Miss M'Evoy, housemaid; Miss Smith slept in the third storey, the others slept in the upper part of the house.

Mr. Joseph Ashley deposed that he was employed to have the ruins searched, and that he examined the gas pipe, which was of iron, and he found the cock turned off; examined the pipe, and saw there was no escape of gas from it, though the gas had been turned on to test it.

Thomas Kearney, examined—I am in the employment of the Alliance Gas Company; I examined the gas cocks in question; they were outside and inside the house; from my experience, I say that no gas could be found inside the house when the cock outside the house was turned off; both the cocks were turned when I examined them on Sunday morning.

William Higgins examined—I am the billiard-marker in the Kildare-street Club-house; I have been in that situation since May, 1857; I was in the billiard-room on Sunday morning about half-past 2 o'clock; when the last of the gentlemen quitted it I covered up the tables and put out the gas; I turned off the stop cock which commands the lamps in the room, and then the small cocks to each lamp; I quitted the room very soon after the gentlemen; saw two of them in the bar, and one of them gave me a glass of whiskey; the whiskey was handed to me by one of the waiters, the housekeeper having gone to bed; when I say that one of the gentlemen gave me me a glass of whiskey; I mean that he said I might take some refreshment, I went up to the billiard-room, and there ascertained that James Ennis had turned off the gas; I spoke to him sharply about doing so, as I wanted to get some of my clothes; I took a piece of paper and lighted a jet; I got my clothes, and then turned off the jet of gas; I saw Ennis turning off the gas cocks in the rooms and passages; he used to do so before turning off the gas at the main.

To a Juror—At the time the gentlemen gave me the whiskey, one of them was either smoking or in the act of lighting a cigar, but I am certain that the fire did not originate from that; I do not know what was the cause of the fire; I left the house about eight or nine minutes to three o'clock.

Joseph O'Mara was examined, and said that about 25 minutes to five o'clock he went to the fire, having heard the cries of "Fire, fire," in the street; the house was in flames at that time; he saw two persons in the centre window of the club-house; knocked up the servant in the adjoining house of Mr. Hamilton, and got into that house, and then crossed upon the roof, breaking it through with a ladder; went about the premises as much as he could for the purpose of seeing some one, but did not see any person whom he could save; did not leave until he was driven back by the flames; when he first went to the place he saw Mr. Hughes making exertions to save the inmates of the club-house.

Mathew Foley was next examined, and deposed as follows:—I am a waiter, and was employed in the club-house; I sleep in the house No. 43, Kildare-street; on the morning of the fire I was awoke about 20 minutes past four, by hearing that the house was on fire; upon looking out of the window, I saw the flames in the two windows of the club-house; from the manner in which the flames came out through the window, I am of opinion that they proceeded from the housekeeper's bar, as if the fire was going on there; I went into the street and saw the drawingroom floor take fire; I assisted the last witness, who broke a hole through the roof, and through which he pushed me; we exerted ourselves as much as we could, and I assisted some parties in saving the plate; I did not see any of the missing females; at the time I first saw the fire, and for three-quarters of an hour afterwards, if there had been proper appliances, the lives of any persons at the upper windows might have been saved—at least the life of Miss Smith could have been saved; the club-house was on fire for about two hours before the arrival of the engines.

The examination of the other witnesses was then put off until Friday, at 12 o'clock.

ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND.

At the annual general meeting of the shareholders, held, pursuant to the deed of settlement, at the Bank House, Foster-place, yesterday—

Patrick Reid, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors, in the chair,

the following report from the Board of Directors was submitted to the meeting, viz.:—

The directors have, on this occasion, to present their Twenty-Fourth Annual Report.

The mercantile failures which prevailed so extensively during the past year in England have acted injuriously on some branches of commerce in this country, by which more than the average amount of loss has been sustained by this bank; but, notwithstanding this adverse influence, the results of its operations are such as, the directors think, must prove satisfactory to the shareholders.

The reserve fund now amounts to £95,000, an addition of £5,000 having been made to it.

The directors regret that the contractor for erecting the new cash office of the bank, and other buildings, has not yet been able to complete his accounts. This will explain the unusually large balance of unappropriated profits exhibited in the following statement.

Assuming, however, that the proximate estimate of his ultimate claims, which the contractor has furnished, may prove nearly correct, and adopting the sum of £17,000 as an asset on the bank's books, substantially represented by the item "bank premises," the actual unappropriated surplus to be carried over to next year's account, after defraying all outlays will be about £6,000.

With respect to the new cash office itself, the Directors have been gratified by the general admission that its spacious proportions and commodious details have afforded to the public those increased facilities for business which the Directors anticipated would be obtained by its erection, and which, they think, have quite justified the outlay upon it.

On a former occasion, the directors alluded to their expectation of realising from the sale of certain securities then undisposed of, an amount of profit sufficient to cover the outlay on the projected new premises, without trenching on the ordinary profits of the Bank; and they have now the satisfaction to report the entire fulfilment of that expectation, as the whole cost will certainly be within the amount brought to the credit of "profit and loss" from the source then indicated.

The directors have only further to invite attention to the following figures:—

Liabilities—Proprietors' paid-up capital, £209,175; reserve fund, £90,000; amount due by the bank on current and other accounts, and on deposit receipts, £960,392 5s 5d; balance of profit and loss unappropriated last year, £3,512 4s 2d; nett profit for year ended this date, after deducting all expenses of management, viz., £30,506 11s 11d, less February dividend, £12,550 10s—£17,956 1s 11d; profit on securities sold, £13,265 3s 8d. Total, £1,294,300 15s 2d.

Assets—By bills discounted, £840,499 7s 7d; loans on Government stock and other securities, £209,835 3s 9d; bank premises, £15,998 4s 10d; cash and Government stock on hand, £227,967 19s. Total, £1,294,300 15s 2d.

Profit and Loss (Dr.)—Dividend for half year ended 29th February last, at six per cent, £12,550 10s; dividend for half year ended 31st August last, at six per cent, £12,550 10s; amount carried to bad and doubtful debt fund, £5,000; amount carried to reserve fund, £5,000; balance unappropriated at this date, £12,182 19s 9d. Total, £47,283 19s 9d.

Profit and Loss (Cr.)—Unappropriated balance from last year, £3,512 4s 2d; nett banking profits as above, this year, £30,506 11s 11d; amount of profit realised on securities sold as above, £13,265 3s 8d. Total, £47,283 19s 9d.

Reserve Fund (Dr.)—Present amount, £95,000.

Reserve Fund (Cr.)—Amount 31st August, 1859, £90,000; sum appriated as above, £5,000. Total, £95,000.

By order of the Board.

(Signed) CHARLES COPLAND, Manager.

The report having been read, the following resolutions were proposed:—

Moved by Patrick Reid, Esq., chairman, seconded by Edward Atkinson, Esq., deputy chairman, and resolved unanimously—"That the report now read be received and adopted, and that the same be printed and circulated among the shareholders."

(Signed) PATRICK REID, Chairman.

The chairman having been moved from the chair, Alexander Boyle, Esq., was moved thereto.

Moved by George Phelps, Esq., seconded by Henry Peile, Esq., and resolved unanimously—"That the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to the directors for their continued successful administration of the concerns of the bank."

Moved by Robert Milliner, Esq., seconded by Hull Ingram, Esq., and resolved unanimously—"That the warmest thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Copland, manager, and to Mr. North, sub-manager, for the very efficient manner in which the business of the bank has been, and continues to be, conducted by them."

(Signed) ALEXANDER BOYLE, Chairman.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held yesterday—

H J M'Farlane, Esq., in the chair.

The other members present were—Dr D F Brady, Sir J K James, Bart, J P; Messrs B Norwood, J P; J Norwood, V C; J G Rathborne, J P; Thomas Arkins, J J Butler, E Higginbotham, H Ingram, Thomas Dooley, J Martin, C C King, W Graham, J Sweetman, P D Hardy, G Thorp, J M'Cann, J M Hyndman, J C Joseph, Thos Cosgrave, G Austin, and C Roper, J P.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining on previous Saturday, 1,606; admitted during the week, 58; discharged, 48; died, 4; remaining on Saturday, 10th instant, 1,612.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

Mr. Arkins proposed the motion of which he had given notice—that for the future the chairman of the board be elected alternately from the Protestant and Catholic parties at the board, in the same manner as was adopted at the Corporation.

Mr. M'Cann seconded the resolution.

Mr. John Martin moved, and Mr. J. Norwood seconded, an amendment—"That the resolution is not a fit and proper one to submit for the consideration of the board."

Mr. Butler—Mr. Arkins, I suppose, had Lord Mayor Carroll in his eye when he gave that notice. Perhaps he would have us elect him as a chairman, but if we did we would have the same chaos and confusion at this board that has prevailed under his presidency at the Corporation during the past year. (Oh!)

After some discussion, a division was taken on the amendment, when there voted—For the amendment—Messrs. Hyndman, Graham, Rathborne, Butler, Cosgrave, Sir J. K. James, Roper, Hardy, Higginbotham, Thorpe, Martin, Norwood, Ingram, Kingsmill, Dooley, Austin, B. Norwood. Against it—Messrs. Arkins, M'Cann, Sweetman, and Joseph. Dr. Brady refused to vote.

The amendment was therefore declared carried.

The board soon after adjourned.

THE HOP DUTY.

Deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Yesterday afternoon a deputation, consisting of hop-growers from Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence in Downing-street, for the purpose of urging upon him a postponement of the duty of 1859. There were present—Mr. Briscoe, M.P., Mr. Dodson, M.P., Sir E. Filmer, M.P., Lord Holmesdale, M.P., Sir Brooke Brydges, M.P., Mr. G. Hardy, M.P., Mr. Lee, M.P., Mr. Philip Martin, M.P., Alderman Salomons, M.P., Serjeant Kinglake, M.P., Mr. Butler Johnstone, M.P., the Rev. W. Smith Marriott, Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, and upwards of a hundred other gentlemen. The deputation having been introduced by Sir Brooke Brydges, an explanatory statement was made by Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, who said he appeared there as representing a very important section of the hop-growing interest. East Kent, West Kent, and Sussex were represented, and a memorial would be presented which contained the signatures of 1,548 hop planters—that was about three-fourths of the hop planters of West Kent. The matter, therefore, was not one of sectional interest. It did not emanate from one party of hop-growers, who came to set forth one grievance, while another party would be ready with a grievance of a different character. This memorial stated that the remaining half of the heavy excise duty on the crops grown in 1859 would shortly become due; that the prices realised were insufficient to remunerate the growers for the expenses, and that in consequence the moiety of duty payable in November would be payable out of the capital of the planters, and not out of any profit. In consequence of the bad quality of the hops a large number of the smaller planters would be reduced to the utmost distress if the duty were called in. They therefore prayed that the duty payable this month might be postponed until November next. Prices had been working down and down in consequence of over production and the great pressure of the excise, and as they were now in a transition state with regard to policy, hop-growers were peculiar objects of pity and indulgence. They asked for no indulgence for 1860, but simply for 1859, and they were content to meet their liabilities for 1860 as best they could. They had never broken faith, and if a day were named they would honourably fulfil their engagements. Several gentlemen, amongst whom were Mr. Carter (chairman of the planters of East Kent), Mr. Jeremiah Smith (of Sussex), Mr. Dodson, M.P., Alderman Salomons, M.P., Mr. Deeds, M.P., and Mr. Briscoe, M.P., followed, urging the same points, and supporting memorials which were presented from the various districts represented. After hearing the statements made, and putting several questions to the members of the deputation, the Chancellor said that he would carefully consider the points that had been submitted by them, and would communicate the decision with the least possible delay. The deputation then retired.

South Dublin Penny Bank, Weavers' Hall, Coombe.—Statement of accounts for the week ending 12th of November, 1860:—Number of depositors, 284; amount lodged, £28 17s. 2d.; new accounts opened, 20; number of withdrawals, 43; amount withdrawn, £12 10s. 5d.; total number of depositors to this date, 2,087; total amount lodged, £700 2s. 2d.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

CHINA—PROBABLE OCCUPATION OF PEKIN BY THE ALLIES.

The *Times* publishes a long communication from its correspondent in China. The rupture of negociations took place on the 7th, and on the 8th the army moved forward on Pekin. On the 9th Lord Elgin followed, and on the 11th the outposts of the allied forces had reached a place called Yung-tsum, forty-five miles from Pekin. The *Times* thinks by the middle of the month the English and French were under the wall of the capital, and that if the Chinese were disposed to resist another battle must have been fought about this time. The anticipation seems, however, to have been that the Tartar army had been entirely cowed by the European artillery. It is most probable that the appearance of the allies in the neighbourhood of Pekin would be the signal for other overtures on the part of the Imperial mandarins.

It is possible that negociations may have taken place which will allow the army to re-embark before the approach of winter; but it seems far more likely that the capital has been taken and occupied, and that it will be held the whole winter; nor can there be any reason to anticipate danger from such a proceeding; and the *Times* hopes to hear by the next mail that the two Generals are in full occupation of Pekin, and have imposed such terms upon the enemy as will ensure its good behaviour for many a year.

AUSTRALIA.

The commercial accounts by the present mail are less satisfactory than for some time past. There has been increased demand for many articles of import for immediate consumption, but prices were influenced by forced sales. In the Melbourne market business on the whole was healthy, and money plentiful. The prospect of a most abundant harvest was undiminished. Copper remains firm at £98 per ton. The advices from Sydney mention the stoppage of Messrs. Augustus Drenter & Co., merchants, with liabilities amounting to £28,000, and assets at £15,000. It is estimated that no less than £1,000,000 in Australian gold is on the way to this country.

NEAPOLITAN AFFAIRS.

Naples, November 12th.—The official journal of Naples contains the appointment of Garibaldi as General of the army.

Admiral Persano has been entrusted with the management of the affairs of marine.

The electoral law of Sardinia has been promulgated for Naples. A general council has been established for the organisation of the southern army.

The departure of the King for Palermo has been adjourned. Preparations are being made for celebrating the annexation of the Marches and Umbria.

Naples, Nov. 13.—A Lieutenancy Council has been instituted. It is composed as follows:—Vimtimiglia, Interior; Pisurelli, Justice; Scialoga, Finance; Poerio, Public Instruction; Baffletto, Public Works; and De Vicenzi, Agriculture and Commerce. Several councillors and directors have been also appointed.

SIEGE OF GAETA.

The siege works before Gaeta are actively continued. It is still hoped to secure the submission of Gaeta without any serious fighting, but in case the garrison do not capitulate, the bombardment will commence in a few days.

Marseilles, Nov. 13.—Letters from Gaeta, dated Sunday last, state that Francis II. had rejected the proposals for the evacuation of that town.

General Bosco had arrived, and would take the command of the troops, who still number 13,000 men. He relies on the strength of the fortress. A Prussian general had arrived on a mission. A Portuguese and two Spanish frigates had arrived off Gaeta.

LAMORICIERE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

General Lamoriciere has reported the history of the Italian campaign. It is addressed to the Minister of War of the Pontifical Government, and is dated Rome, Nov. 3. It appeared on Tuesday in the *Ami de la Religion*, and fills more than 16 of its columns. In his account of the surrender of Spoleto the General says Major O'Reilly asked to be appointed Prefect of Police.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT TURIN.

The *Daily News* is authorised to state that there is no foundation for the report published by the *Times* that it is intended to remove Sir James Hudson from Turin.

SPAIN.

Paris, Nov. 13.—The Queen of Spain has declared war against the King of Siam, who is now at war with France and Spain.

Montebello, Nov. 13.—A serious accident has happened on the Southern Railway.

The country between Cette and Narbonne is inundated.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

London, Nov. 14.—A telegram in the *Times*, dated seven o'clock this morning, says that two or three strange ships arrived at Plymouth Sound early in the morning, and are supposed to be the Hero, Ariadne, and Flying Fish.

FRESH ADVANCE IN THE BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon, it was announced from the Bank of England, in the subjoined notification, that the minimum rate of discount had been raised from 4½ per cent., at which it was fixed on Thursday last to 5 per cent.:—"The minimum rate of discount for bills not having more than 95 days to run, is raised to 5 per cent. M. Marshall, Chief Cashier."—This alteration at the Bank of England was not known at all in the Stock Exchange, nor in the financial circles, until some time after the close of business. The *Times* says the step was adopted in consequence of a withdrawal during the afternoon of £300,000 in gold on account of the Bank of France, and which it is understood will be followed forthwith by a further sum of £200,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A telegram from Plymouth, dated last night, says that her Majesty's frigate Orlando has been got ready, and would proceed westward to look out for the Hero.

The health of the Empress is said to be delicate, and it is reported she is about to leave Paris on a journey, though no one seems to know well for what reason.

Her Majesty's screw steamship Himalaya, Captain Seacombe, left Spithead under steam yesterday, at 3-15 p.m., and proceeded down the Channel in search of her Majesty's ship Hero, in compliance with instructions from the Admiralty.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, NOV. 13.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Samuel James Dakin, gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Wright, promoted in the 2d Dragoon Guards; Nov. 13.

12th—John Cavendish Orred, gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Holmes, promoted; Nov. 13.

17th—Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Charles Hope, Gibsone, Commandant of the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel Charles William Morley Balders, C.B., promoted to be Major General; October 1. Assistant Surgeon David Cullen, M.D., from the Rifle Brigade, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Yorke Hobart Johnston, appointed to the Staff; November 13.

Royal Artillery—Second Captain Andrew Noble, from the Supernumerary List, to be Second Captain, vice James Lyons, removed to the Supernumerary List; Oct. 20.

4th Foot—Assistant Surgeon Arthur Charles Gaye, from the Staff; to be Assistant Surgeon, vice John Low Erskine, M.D., appointed to the Staff; Nov. 13.

9th—Lieutenant William Augustus Elmhirst to be Captain, by purchase, vice William Henry Peel, who retires; Ensign Nathaniel Forte to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Elmhirst, November 13.

10th—Lieutenant Charles James Palmer Clarkson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Edward Newstead Falkner, who retires; Ensign Henry Horace Eden to be Lieutenant, vice Clarkson; Nov. 13.

45th—Ensign Forbes William Guernsey to be Quartermaster, vice Richard Power, who retires on half-pay; Nov. 13.

46th—Richard Lawrence Moore Smith Maydwell, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Howorth, promoted; Nov. 13.

50th—Assistant Surgeon Owen Owen, from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Johnston Ferguson, appointed to the Staff; November 13.

59th—Ensign James Blaikie Keith, from the 60th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Bruce, promoted in the Military Train; November 13.

88th—Captain Shurlock Henning to be Major, by purchase, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Gilling Maynard, who retires. Lieutenant Edward Hopton, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Henning. Ensign Arthur Allen Owen to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hopton; November 13.

95th—Assistant-Surgeon Arthur Herbert Orpen, from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice John Clarke, M D, appointed to the Staff; November 13.

Rifle Brigade—Ensign Lucius F B Cary to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice George Augustus Curzon, who retires; Assistant Surgeon James T Tulloch, M D, from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice David Cullen, M D, appointed to the 17th Light Dragoons; November 13.

2nd West India Regiment—Assistant Surgeon Edward Joseph Boulton, from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Charles Baget, M D, deceased; November 13.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Albert William Money, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wilford, promoted; November 13.

The Trecastle Murder.—At the adjourned inquest held on the 6th inst. on the body of David Price, a farmer, murdered, as already reported, near Trecastle, the jury returned an open verdict of "Wilful murder by some person or persons unknown." The prisoner, David Davies, after previous remands, has been committed by the magistrates sitting at Devynnock, to take his trial at the next Breconshire Assizes for the murder.

A military man, of some rank, either Hungarian by birth, or in the Hungarian service, has just set out for Turin. He proceeds, after some short delay to Naples, for the purpose, it is said, of organising a Legion composed of foreigners now serving in the Italian army, and who may be disposed to continue to remain in the pay of Italy. Another corps is in course of formation, perhaps nearer home. It will be exercised at Naples with a view, doubtless, to its being employed later in Hungary.—*Letter from Paris.*

Harrow School.—A gentleman, an old Harrovian, has just given £1,000 to the governors of the Harrow School. The interest is to form a prize or scholarship for such scholar as shall most distinguish himself by his attainments in scriptural knowledge.—*Windsor Express.*

Suicide at Plymouth.—A man named Richard Allen, a coalheaver, who was under confinement in the cells at the Plymouth police-station, on a charge of assaulting his wife, committed suicide on Saturday evening. About 8 o'clock the policewere passing the deceased's cell, when they saw him hanging by his comforter from the iron grating forming the window of the cell. On entering it they found the unfortunate fellow in a kneeling position—his toes touching the ground and his knees raised about two inches above it; so that it was very evident he must have placed the comforter around his neck, tying the ends of it to the grating whilst standing, and then have lowered himself as far as the comfortor would permit. The body was immediately cut down, and Dr. Budd sent for, who arrived in a few minutes and pronounced life to be extinct. One remarkable thing is, that the features of the deceased were not the least distorted. The coroner, Mr. J. Edmonds, on being communicated with, gave directions for the body to be removed to the dead-house, in [illegible] where it now awaits the result of an inquest. The deceased was 38 years of age, and worked on the quays.

Kingstown Intelligence.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

Yesterday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, a coal-porter, named Patrick Lyster, of Kill-of-the-Grange, in the employment of Mr. M'Cormick, coal merchant, of Clarence-street, Kingstown, accidentally fell, in consequence of a plank giving way under him, while carrying a bag of coal from a ship, at the old Coal-quay, Kingstown, by which fall his left leg was broken between the knee and ankle. He was brought to the Rathdown Hospital, by Mr. M'Cormick's men. He was admitted, and the leg was subsequently set by Dr. Plant.

Last evening the annual ball was given, by the Royal St. George's Yacht Club, to the servants of that establishment. A first-class supper was laid out for about ninety guests, and dancing, which commenced about eleven o'clock, was kept up, with spirit, which promised to last till morning.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Yesterday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, Frank Thorpe Porter, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

Luke Duggan and William Bolton, labourers, about 40 years of age, were brought up in custody of 24 F, and charged with having received money from various persons in the neighbourhood of Blackrock, under false and fraudulent pretences, alleging that they required it to defray the expenses of bringing a man who had been accidentally killed by falling from a baker's cart.—His worship dismissed the case against Duggan, and remanded Bolton for a week.

SIR HERBERT B. EDWARDES ON INDIA.

On Tuesday night, the sixteenth course of lectures under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association, was opened at Exeter Hall by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Herbert B. Edwardes, K.C.B., of Indian celebrity.

Mr. Richard Bevan occupied the chair, and on the platform were Sir John Lawrence, the Rev. E. Auriol, Rev. Canon Boyd, Mr. Haldane, Dr. Campbell, and many other of the friends and supporters of the society. The hall was crowded in every part, chiefly by young men.

Sir Herbert B. Edwardes had chosen for the subject of his lecture "Our Indian Empire." The unchangeableness of the East, he observed, had passed into a proverb, but this proverb was only applicable to its social state. Politically, the East was the native land of revolution. Its vast plains had invited and absorbed race after race of the human family; and its wealth had been the magnet of enterprise in every age. The Hindoos of to-day might be something like the Hindoos whom the Greeks found 2,000 years ago, and Alexander's Hindoos might have had some lineaments in common with the first readers of the Vedras, though not much; but the history of their country was a long march of successive dynasties, conqueror trampling upon conqueror, and race overrunning race. It had been said of the Russian Government that it was a despotism tempered by assassination. It might be said of India that its constitution had been aggravated by change. The gallant officer, having taken a hasty glance at the successive wars between the various tribes and races in India, said it seemed marvellous that men should talk of the "unchanging East," unless, indeed, there were a sameness in ceaseless changes But Indian history had yet to reach its climax. It told them that in the end there came a handful of white men across the western sea to be lords over 200,000,000 of dark Indians; that these little British isles of ours had dominated for 100 years over that vast continent, 14 times their size; that the seat of the Eastern empire was transferred to Europe—from the banks of the Jumna to the banks of the Thames; and the world had lived to see a knot of English officers, in sword and sash, sitting round a table in the old imperial capital to try one Bahadoor Shah, sometimes King of Delhi, and presently a British prisoner, on the charge of disturbing the public peace of India. (Cheers.) Sir Herbert Edwardes then proceeded to deal with the three questions—How India was got? How it was used? How it would end? Passing in review the efforts of the Portuguese and Dutch to establish commercial relations with the East, he said the English were anxious to follow their example, but in the 16th century the merchant navy of England was forbidden by the Pope of Rome to go round the Cape of Good Hope. (Laughter.) A Papal bull drew a line in the sea, and, in defiance of the shape of the globe, declared that all the lands to the east of it should belong to the King of Portugal, and all to the west to the King of Spain. What was to happen when the two met on the other side of the world did not seem to have been provided for; and this act remained a ludicrous example of the fallibility of mortals who styled themselves "infallible." (Cheers.) A purely commercial spirit took our countrymen to India; they went not for empire, but for cinnamon and cloves, pepper and capsicum, ebony and precious stones—in short, for honest commerce. It was by Clive, on the renowned field of Plassy, that English rule was established in Bengal; and from that time until now our Indian empire had gradually increased in extent. From north to south it extended for 1,800 miles, and from east to west for 2,000, embracing an area of 1,500,000 square miles, and containing a population of 200,000,000. All this had not been got without a stain or sin. Some wars there had been on which Truth would lay her reproving fingers, and say, "Shame, shame to England." (Hear, hear.) But, on the whole, it was his sincere belief that our Indian empire was not got by design or by a policy of ambition; was not a thing England coveted, but was got against our will, in the face of repeated protests from home—contrary to the policy of nearly every governor-general—in a word, forced on us piecemeal in self-defence. (Hear, hear.) When the story of two centuries and a half was contemplated, dull, indeed, must be the brain that was not struck with the utter inadequacy of the means employed to the results obtained; and cold indeed the heart that did not exclaim, "This thing is of God." (Cheers.) And how had the empire been used? If it was none of our getting, but put into our hands by God, it followed that it was a stewardship—a trust in which England was to seek and find her own national benefit in benefiting God's Indian people. How had this been done? If he answered the question in the lump, he had no hesitation in saying that English rule had very largely benefited India—so largely that history must needs write it down a blessing. (Cheers.) The gallant officer then gave a graphic sketch of miseries endured by the people under the Mahometan dynasties; and specified as among the blessings of the English rule the abolition of human sacrifice, security against invasion and internal rebellion, safety to life and property, and the construction of roads, irrigation, canals, railways, and other public works. England had also done much to civilise the dusky millions. To all races alike the broadest and sincerest religious toleration had been extended. The whole Western life and civilisation of the English rulers had been an educating influence constantly at work and revolutionising Eastern ideas. Scientific and historic truth had been clothed in the language of the country, and shaken Hindooism to its base. But, alas! our English Government in India, even in its schools and colleges, had withheld the Bible and kept back Christianity. (Hear, hear.) It had made many Infidels and Deists, but it might be doubted whether it ever made a single Christian. In the poor humble days of the East India Company, when it came to India literally as an adventurer, it came, nevertheless, as a Christian. The charter of 1698 actually enacted that the Company should provide ministers to instruct the Gentoos (the servants or slaves of the company) in the Protestant religion, and the early records of the Company showed that they sent out Bibles and catechisms in different languages to India. What so entirely changed the policy of the country? Prosperity, greatness, increase of territory and goods, want of faith in their own destiny and in the God that shaped it. They first dropped the desire to convert the "Gentoos," and then patronised the Juggernath, and in their last days they might be described as intolerant of native Christianity. And how was it to end? Our Indian empire was the most abnormal and unnatural thing in all this topsy-turvy, fallen world of ours, but still were they to give it up? Looking at the serious difficulties ahead, what wonder if that party in the State which brought all questions down to a money standard, and looked on empire only as a branch of trade, should demand that India be abandoned as a concern that did not pay? Could we turn our backs on God's heritage, and leave that vast continent, with its millions still unfit for freedom, its upstart princes, and its contending creeds, to become again a very hell of anarchy and war? No! come what might, England would not do that. (Cheers.) There remained, however, one way of giving up India. The greatest and saddest of India's wants was religious truth—(cheers)—a revelation of the real nature of the God whom for ages she had been ignorantly worshipping. Suppose that conviction springing up in the hearts of a few young men were to work like leaven there, and gradually grow up into that giant thing which statesmen could not hold—the public opinion of the land—what would be the consequence? The English people would resolve to do their duty. Thus battling and independent England, which had fought so hard to be allowed to govern herself, which had now a heart for Italy, and shouted across these narrow seas, "Italy for the Italians"—(loud cheers)—would lift that voice still higher, and shout across the world "India for the Indians." (Cheers.) In short, England, taught both by the past and the present, would set before her the noble policy of first fitting India for freedom, and then setting her free. (Cheers.) This was not merely a glorious dream—a lofty but vain aspiration. It might take years, perhaps a century, to fit India for self-government; but it was a thing worth doing and a thing which might be done. (Hear, hear.) There was but one principle which could regenerate a Pagan nation—Christianity. Till India was leavened with Christianity she would be unfit for freedom. When she was leavened with it, she would be unfit for any form of slavery, however mild. (Cheers.) England might then leave her with an overthrown idolatry and a true faith built up—with developed resources, and with an enlightened and awakened people; no longer isolated in the East, but linked with the civilised nations of the West. England might leave her, keeping nothing but that commerce which she found so small and had made so vast. England might leave her—freely, frankly, gladly, proudly leave the stately daughter she had reared, to walk the future with a free imperial step. He firmly believed that this was what God meant England to do with India; and God grant that she might do it. (Loud cheers.)

The Press in Finland.—A Stockholm journal quotes, as a curious specimen of the manner in which the press is treated in Russia, the following circular of Count Berg, Russian Governor of Finland, to his subordinates:—"Helsinfors, August 28.—Since the commencement of the troubles which are now agitating Italy, the journal published in the Finn language have given copious details of them. But, as I am of opinion that the people of Finland cannot derive much advantage from the knowledge of events of this kind, and that the editors of the Finn journals would do well to fill their columns with more instructive articles, I beg of you to direct the censors only to allow to be published on the Italian question, in newspapers destined for the people, opinions in accord with the principles of order and morality, and with the sentiment of duty of an obedient people."

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.
(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—It is supposed here that the large body of the Gaeta King's troops, who have got beyond the Pontifical frontier at Terracina, are destined to play the same game as the famous army of the Duke of Modena, now encamped inside the Austrian lines, a standing menace or a standing joke, as the case may be. The King of Italy is not expected to put up with such an arrangement, and it is understood that General Goyon has received instructions on that point. The Bavarians made prisoners at Capua have been claimed by the Munich authorities (Nov. 6), but in the known attitude that court has assumed toward the new Italian kingdom it can scarcely expect any particular deference. General Nino Bixio has laid down his sword on Garibaldi's departure, to resume it when the chieftain next appears in the field; nor is Achilles likely to lurk long in his tent. An address had just arrived at Naples for him from the House of Nobles at Stockholm, with a gift of six rifled cannons, sent "to commemorate the tercentenary recurrence of the year when Gustavus Vasa, our Swedish Garibaldi, accomplished the deliverance of his country."

The Continental portion of the newly-acquired realm will send about one hundred members to the Turin Parliament, which is thought may meet in February. Sicily may as yet be indulged in a local assembly at Palermo, such as that which sat in College-green, until found to work confusion and engender weakness in the united executive. Already Bertani, Crispi, Mazzini, and the disappointed or disaffected hangers-on of the Dictator, are plotting to make a small Ireland of that tract of Italy separated by the straits of Messina. The King remains for the winter at Naples, and six hours' steam conveyance connects that capital with Palermo.

It is understood that both the French and English Embassies which did not follow the late Court to Gaeta will become extinct, and be superseded in their functions by the Legations accredited to King Victor Emmanuel. Already the Turin Embassy had been raised to a first-class establishment by the British Government, and the abolition of a similar expensive staff in the southern district of the Peninsula is a substantial gain for next year's estimates. Mr. Cunningham, according to some letters, comes from his post to a similar rank as *attache*, to Sir J. Hudson; and Mr. Odo Russell, who on the suppression of our Minister in Tuscany was put under the jurisdiction of the Hon. Mr. Elliot, will now be under Sir J. Hudson in his functions of *attache*, still resident (*in partibus infid.*) at Rome.

Accounts from this last place state that the notorious Troya, one of the cabal or camarilla that managed all the details of tyranny under the late Bomba, and was continued in office by the Queen-mother under his son, had forgotten to provide for a rainy day, and is now in receipt of eleemosynary support at the table of the Passionist monks on Monte Cælio, near the Colyseum.

At Viterbo, lately reoccupied by a French detachment, the inhabitants were not deterred from publicly recording their votes in immense majority for annexation to the Italian kingdom. At the small town of Bolsena, on the lake, still nearer Rome, 400 votes were given, being nearly the whole male population of the hamlet.

The Berlin semi-official journal seems to be waging fierce war with the *Times*, the exact nature of these hostilities being not very obvious. There is some mystery about a French guarantee given to Denmark in that kingdom's misunderstanding with Prussia about a part of Danish dominion where folks speak German, and *therefore* are claimed as subject to the Frankfort Diet. Holstein and Schleswig are strongly coveted by Berlin on account of their position as seaboard of the German Ocean, and England is suspected to stand in the way of the long-projected chimera, a "German fleet." The *Prussian Gazette* says that British alliance must depend on a *quid pro quo*, otherwise Prussia threatens to look about for "some other ally."

There has just died at Marseilles, aged 86, in poverty, the head of a firm, Monsieur Barri, whose sad history may show that Baron de Bode is not the only aggrieved claimant in the pursuit of redress from hardhearted Governments. The Dey of Algiers, Hussein, had laid an embargo on some 300,000 dollars due to him from Spain, in some contract for supplies, and the French Consul, Duval, in 1830, urging payment of the cash in his official capacity, got that blow in the face from the Dey's fan which enabled France to conquer Algeria. Marshal Bourmont found in the Casaba treasury some 80 millions of dollars, but omitted to indemnify Barri, who for the last 30 years has been a persevering suitor to every successive authority in France. The late National Assembly "recognised" his right. He died calculating to the last the amount of compound interest due to him, and was buried by some humane friends.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE "PETER'S PENCE."

The Minister of the Interior has just addressed the following circular to all the prefects of France:—

"Paris, Nov. 10.

"M. le Prefect,—The Imperial Government has in no way fettered the efforts which have been made to assist the financial operations of the Pontifical Government; it authorised the negociation in France of the loan which the Pope decided to contract; it left the fullest liberty to the sympathetic manifestations which exhibited themselves in individual offerings, and those offerings have reached Rome without any obstacle. But the Government has never admitted that there could be founded without its authority throughout the empire, and as a permanent institution, committees or associations having for their object to organise, to stimulate, and to concentrate the collection of a sort of tribute for the Court of Rome.

"In a circular dated May 5, 1860, his Excellency the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship reminded the bishops what were the prescriptions and the traditions of the French law upon this point. Nevertheless, some attempts are being made in a sense altogether contrary to the directions of that circular, and documents which have become public have announced the intention of forming an association represented by committees acting together, obedient to a common impulse, and constituting a kind of hidden institution organised in the bosom of the country.

"The Government cannot tolerate this neglect of regulations which it has laid down, this violation of laws which it has resolved should be respected. I invite you, consequently, M. le Prefect, to warn the organisers and the members of these committees, if they have commenced to act in your department, that they must immediately dissolve, and you will inform them that if, notwithstanding this notice, they persist in their enterprises, they will expose themselves to the penalties decreed by the law.

"Individual donations to the Holy Father are, and will remain, free; but as to associations into the secret activity of which political intrigues under the veil of religion may very easily glide, their existence is unlawful until after the authorisation of the Government, and that authorisation has not been granted them.—Receive, &c.,

"The Minister Secretary of State in the Department of the Interior, "BILLAULT."

BELGIUM.

In the session of the Chambers of Belgium several bills of importance, the Brussels journals state, are to be brought forward—namely, for the renewal of the Commercial Treaty with France; for fixing the budgets of the Interior and of Public Works for 1861; the general budget for 1862; measures to effect improvements in the navy and savings banks, warrants, medical police, literary property, judicial organisation, &c. As the Chambers will be prorogued for a week at Christmas, in the Carnival, and at Easter, and as it cannot sit longer than the end of May, inasmuch as new elections are to take place on the 11th of June, doubts are expressed that it will be able to dispose of all the business brought before it.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

The *Nationalites* of Turin gives the following as the probable future strength of the Italian army:—104 regiments of the line, 8 of grenadiers, 4 of marines, 54 battalions of bersaglieri, 4 regiments of engineers, 16 of artillery, 8 of cavalry of the line, 12 of lancers, 12 of light cavalry, 2 of hussars, 2 of mounted guides, and 5 of the transport train.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AT NAPLES.
(FROM THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.)

NAPLES, Nov. 7.—I never heard a louder clap of thunder than that which startled all Naples from its slumbers at dawn this morning. The rain came down in torrents, and a strong sirocco wind seemed resolved on bursting open our windows, or even of driving us, houses and all, up to Gaeta. Unfortunate weather for such an occasion, and yet in harmony with the political circumstances in which the united kingdom of Italy sees the light. "But Victor Emmanuel always has such weather," say some, and whisper the Neapolitans, "he has the *jettatura*"—the evil eye. No alteration, however, was made in the plans, and at an early hour the troops and the National Guards were marched out to their several stations in the city. The people as early began to flock towards the several points of interest, and white cravats were all the fashion. The King was to have been received at the railway, and a pavilion was erected in which seats were placed for those who were invited. This is the first point of attraction. But what a rain is pouring down upon us, drowning not only coachman and horses, but the insides as well! Nothing can keep it out; so that by the time they arrived all were in a very proper state to return. The King arrived earlier than was expected by half an hour, so that, though there was a considerable crowd, the authorities were not there, and only one carriage—not a very warm reception, certainly, for the "chosen one of Italy." The people, however, endeavoured to burst into the pavilion, and the military interfered; they carried their point, the more so as his Majesty desired that they might not be controlled. The authorities came up directly after, a few words were said of congratulation on one side and of response on the other, and Victor Emmanuel and Giuseppe Garibaldi, side by side, and the Pro-Dictators of Naples and Sicily drove off together towards the Cathedral. It was melancholy to observe the decorations which adorned the streets between the railway and the church; very pretty they would have been in fine weather, but as it was they served as channels for the rain, which flowed down from the festoons of flowers and evergreens, so as to form a number of *improviso* showerbaths. I thought the King and his yet more illustrious companion were well and enthusiastically received as they drove along, especially if the weather be taken into consideration. The Piazza of the Cathedral was beautifully ornamented with flags and pictures, hangings, and all the usual *et ceteras*, and as the Royal party entered the church, there was a perfect storm of applause. The more devout and prudent cried out "*Tsi, tsi!*" to ask for silence, but it was irresistible; there was a storm, a war of voices, and all stood up and waved their handkerchiefs and flags. What contrasts I have seen in this church! The Bourbons, surrounded by their wily and unprincipled courtiers, going to kiss the "Phial" in which half did not believe, but which was reserved as one of the convenient modes of imposing on the credulity of the vulgar; and now the *Re Galantuomo*, followed by Garibaldi and Pallavicino and Farini, and a host of other names, advancing to the altar to ask the benediction of Heaven on one who was to replace the Bourbons. As soon as he entered, the King, who had been pressed, almost crushed, by the crowd, placed himself a little below the throne, where he rather unroyally took out a handkerchief, and, if I may be permitted the word, "mopped" his face and his hands, and then twisted his moustache, which act, by the way, is perhaps as much a nervous act as anything else. He then knelt down, while close behind him stood Garibaldi, the two Pro-Dictators, and Farini. The music of the *Te Deum* was performed in splendid style, and at the conclusion the King rose, and, followed by Garibaldi, went to the Chapel of St. Januarius to visit the relics of the saint; whether the blood effervesced or not I cannot tell; it often did under the Bourbons when it was wanted, but history will not record that it did so on the present occasion, I think. A few minutes were quite sufficient, and then the party prepared to leave, but amid the same loud-continued shouts which had never once ceased, except when Victor Emmanuel knelt down. I saw them face to face—almost touched them, the King and kingmaker, as they came down the centre aisle. The sun shone in gleams in their faces, and I never saw so distinctly marked the several types of humanity and of divinity. Victor Emmanuel looks what he is, the *Re Galantuomo*, a bluff, honest man of his word, and, if it is not below the occasion, what we should express by very jolly. There was not the slightest change of expression in his face, which wore, however, a bold aspect. The people crowded about him, and though the aisle was lined with two rows of soldiers, yet the people rushed in, and his staff and followers had the greatest difficulty to make a path for him. "Che bell' umo!" shouted some women close to me. "Bello! bello!" shouted others, addressing him. "Viva Vittore Emmanuele!" "Viva il Re Galantuomo!" rose from all quarters, but the King moved not a muscle, and turned not a hair of his moustache. A short interval of a minute, and then came Garibaldi, with a face and head which any Grecian sculptor might have taken as a model for divinity, and a nature that no art can imitate. I never look upon him without feeling myself subdued by the moral grandeur of his character. Gentle as a lamb in demeanour, bold as a lion in action, truthful and transparent as crystal, he carries it all in his face, and I never wonder at the influence which he acquires over the masses when I feel all its power over myself. As Garibaldi went down the aisle a dense crowd surrounded him, and leapt at him to embrace him. Some of his more intimate friends did what they could to keep them off, but to no purpose; they kissed him and hugged him as they would one of their own saints—aye, and with far better reason too, and shouts of "Viva Garibaldi!" intermingled with, if they did not predominate over those of "Viva Victor Emanuele!" I think that the reception of the Liberator was more enthusiastic than that of the King; and I think that the judgment as well as the sentiment of the people was right, for it was Garibaldi who crushed the Bourbons, defeated their armies, and who has placed the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies in a position to become men. I must not omit to say that the King was dressed as a general of division, and Garibaldi in the same red dress in which he conquered kingdoms and made a sovereign.

HUNGARY.

A Vienna letter of the 9th, in the *Swabian Mercury*, says:—

"A disturbance was very near occurring at Szathmar, in Hungary. The President of the Tribunal of that town had ordered the arrest of the burgomaster and several of the citizens who had hoisted the national flag on the tower of the building where the Tribunal holds its sittings. But a great crowd immediately collected, forced their way to the Tribunal, and demanded the release of the burgomaster, which was granted, as it was found impossible otherwise to appease the people. The President of the Tribunal insisted on the removal of the flag, and the municipality lodged a complaint with the Chancellery on the subject."

The Archbishop of Erlau, in Hungary, Mgr Bartakovics Bela, has published a pastoral letter on the Imperial ordonnances of the 20th ult., in which he directs the clergy to make the people understand that the re-establishment of the Hungarian constitution will not lead to that of tithes, statute-labour, or other charges which previously existed.

RUSSIA.

The following letter has been received from St. Petersburg, dated the 3rd inst.:—

"Prince Gortschakoff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular to the Russian Ministers at Foreign Courts, in which the Russian Government explains the cause of the recall of its representative at the Court of Turin, its opinion of the policy pursued by the Sardinian Government, and of the principles of intervention. The circular protests against the ideas attributed to the Russian Government, of wishing to uphold the principle of legitimacy at all hazards without regard to the requirements of the present age. In conclusion, the Prince says that, desiring to reconcile these requirements with ancient rights as legitimate as they are necessary, it would be expedient to assemble a Congress to establish a new basis of public law and of international law. Our Liberals say that the difference between the action of Prussia, which has not recalled her Ambassador, and that of Russia, proves clearly the identity of views between the Emperor Alexander and the Emperor Napoleon. In consequence of the illness of the late Empress of Russia the baptism of the new-born Grand Duke Paul was hastened. It took place at the palace of Tsarkoe-Selo, in the presence of the members of the Imperial family. The Emperor has conferred on him the Cross of St. Andrew. Great preparations are being made for the funeral of the late Empress Dowager. The remains are to be deposited in the chapel of St. Peter and Paul."

The St. Petersburg journals are filled with articles on the subject of the death of the Empress Dowager, and with expressions of regret at the melancholy event. The Court has gone into the deepest mourning.

THE WAR IN CHINA.
OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 13.—A dispatch, dated Tien-tsin, September 8, 1860, of which the following is an extract, has, with its enclosures, been this day received at the Foreign Office from the Earl of Elgin, her Majesty's High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary in China:—

In pursuance of an arrangement previously made Messrs. Wade and Parkes waited, by my desire, on the Imperial commissioners, on the 6th inst., with a draught of the convention which it was understood was to have been signed on the 8th. The commissioners, who had already been unofficially apprised of its terms, made little objection to any portion of it, except the clause providing that of the total indemnity of 8,000,000 taels declared to be due by China to Great Britain, 1,000,000 should be paid before Tien-tsin was evacuated by the British troops. After some conversation, however, in which they betrayed manifest signs of uneasiness, they announced to my secretaries that they could not stipulate that the convention should take effect without previous ratification, and that, so far from being ready to sign it on the 8th inst., they could not do so at all until it had been submitted to the Emperor for his approval.

This intimation led to a discussion respecting the extent of the powers held by Kweiliang and his colleagues.

It is not very easy to apprehend the precise import of the phraseology employed in Imperial decrees on subjects of this nature. It was very obvious, however, from what passed during the course of this discussion, that Kwelling either had not, or did not, at this particular moment, wish it to be supposed that he had powers equal to those which he held when he made a treaty with me here in 1858; although in the first communication which I received from him announcing his appointment, the title which he assumed and the language which he employed were calculated to convey the opposite impression.

It was impossible to attribute this departure from a precedent as recently established, and established in the person of Kweiliang himself, to anything but a deliberate design to create delay which might throw us into the winter, and thereby extricate the Pekin Government from its present embarrassments. To check this policy by an act of vigour was manifestly indispensable, unless we intended to forfeit all the advantages secured by our advance to this point; and I accordingly resolved, with Baron Gros' concurrence, to intimate, to the Imperial commissioners that in consequence of the want of good faith exhibited by them in assuming the title of plenipotentiaries, when they could not exercise the authority which it implied, and of the delays which the alleged necessity of constant reference to Pekin would occasion, I had determined to proceed at once to Tang-chou, and to enter into no further communications with them until I should have reached that place.

Enclosure No. 2 in this dispatch is a copy of the letter in which I convey to them this determination, and enclosure No. 1 is a copy of the report in which Messrs. Wade and Parkes narrate what passed at the interview to which I have been referring.

My letter to the Imperial commissioners produced a reply, of which enclosure No. 3 is a copy. But although civilly worded and abounding in promise, their reply was, in fact, an admission of the charge that they had been hitherto negociating under false pretences. Enclosure No. 4 is a copy of my answer, and simply states that I adhere to the resolution communicated to them in my former dispatch.

With the infelicity which so often characterises the proceedings of Chinese negociators in such cases, the Imperial commissioners betrayed their want of candour in this matter on the day succeeding that on which Major General Sir R. Napier reached this place with the second division of the force under Sir Hope Grant's command. The army was, therefore, in the best possible condition for a movement in advance, and I officially apprised the commander-in-chief, who had been throughout fully cognisant of the course of the negociations in which I have been engaged, of the cause of my desire to proceed to Tang-chou, in a letter of which the copy forms enclosure No. 5 of this dispatch.

(Enclosure No. 1 in the Earl of Elgin's dispatch of the 8th September, 1860.)

MEMORANDUM OF AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE ASSISTANT IMPERIAL COMMISSIONER HANGKI AND MESSRS. WADE AND PARKES.

Tien-tsin, Sept. 7, 1860.

Under instructions from his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, who had communicated his wishes to that effect to the commissioners in a dispatch of the same date, we proceeded, about half-past four on the afternoon of the 6th inst., to the yamun of the salt commissioner, in which the Imperial Commissioner Kweiliang is staying, and at which it had been arranged we should meet the Assistant Commissioner Hangki, to deliver to the latter the draught of a convention on signature, of which Lord Elgin promised, in his earlier dispatch of the 29th August, to call on the commanders-in-chief to desist from further hostilities.

The substance of this convention had been made fully known to the commissioners so early as the 3rd instant, and a draught of the whole convention with the exception of one article, was non-officially handed to Hangki on the evening of the 5th inst.; and it was then distinctly understoood, after he had read it over, that the preliminary interview with the ambassador should take place on the 7th, and the convention be signed on the 8th instant. The single article to be added, as we then told Hangki, concerned the troops, the distribution of which in the south was not absolutely decided; but we repeated what he had already knew, that the moment the 1,000,000 taels stipulated in the convention was paid, the forces would be withdrawn from Tien-tsin: The article, as it now stands, was of course added to the draught officially handed to him last evening.

The condition affecting the movements of the troops, however seemed comparatively of little interest. His grand difficulty, to all appearance, was the payment of the money demanded. He had suggested some verbal changes and omissions in the dispatch already in his hands, but nothing that would not have admitted of modification without compromising any principle.

When now reading over the preamble, however, he was reminded that, before signature, the powers of the plenipotentiaries would have to be produced—that is to say, on the part of the Chinese, the Imperial decree describing more or less the nature of the case requiring the appointment of Imperial commissioners, and defining their authority to deal with such case. He did not seem much disturbed by this remark, but presently, on coming to the article which provides for the immediate operativeness of the convention, "without the formality of a ratification," he said that these words could not be inserted by any Chinese in a treaty, and that, in fact, without first receiving the approval of the Emperor, the commissioners could not sign the convention at all.

This induced us to remark that the two commissioners, Kweiliang and Hang-Fuh, have each of them in their titles the words *pien-i-hing-sz*, implying power to act as the occasion shall demand, and we went on to inquire what words describing the question they were charged to dispose of had accompanied such other words as invested them with the *pien-i-hing-sz* powers in the Imperial decree which we never doubted they had received.

Hangki then said that they had not received any other decree than that already communicated to Lord Elgin in Hang-Fuh's and Hangki's dispatch, without date of the day (received 25th instant), and of this Tsung-han, the commissioner of the salt "gabelle," who, partly as host and partly in satisfaction of Chinese usage, was assisting at our conference, went to procure a copy. He returned presently with one which he subsequently admitted had been made from a Pekin gazette, which he also produced. The decree is identically the same with that recited in the above dispatch. It does not state what the commissioners are to discuss or dispose of, nor does it state that they are invested with *pien-i-hing-sz* powers. It makes no allusion even to foreign affairs.

We continued to press Hangki regarding this decree, firmly persuaded that, as in 1858, the Emperor had issued one declaratory of the nature of Kweiliang's mission, and his authority to deal with us. Hangki suggested that Kweiliang must have got his orders at his last audience of the Emperor, but that such a decree as we spoke of might possibly be in the possession of Hang-Fuh, who was at his own residence, but as Tsung-han continued to pass back and forward between Hangki and Kweiliang it was deemed advisable to request an interview with the latter. This, after a little delay, was acceded to. Kweiliang informed us that he was very seriously indisposed. He looked so, and appeared at the same time rather to exaggerate his infirmity. He seemed at the same time fully conscious, as did the other two tanmdarins, that there was something wrong.

It was explained to him that our commission had been simply to confer with Hangki, with a view to putting the convention, the terms of which he was already aware, into shape, and that one of the first points to which he had naturally come was the exhibition of the powers referred to in the preamble, which would have to precede the signature of the convention itself; that, understanding from Hanki that there was no decree on the subject, except that short one of the 24th ult., we had deemed it advisable to hear this from his Excellency Kweiliang's own lips, as we thought it useless to proceed with the further consideration of the draught we had brought until we had informed Lord Elgin of the fact. Kweiliang, as Tsung-han had done previously, fell back upon his first interview with Lord Elgin, in 1858. He said he had then produced a decree which was rejected as insufficient, because he was not furnished with a *kwan-fang*, and that he had now brought a *kwan-fang* without a special decree. He was reminded that the former decree was objected to as being in itself incomplete, even had he possessed a *kwan-fang*, but that that decree did at least declare that he was armed with the plenipotentiary powers he assumed in his title, and he was again urged to say when or by what decree he was now invested with the same title, to his employment of which alone was to be attributed Lord Elgin's acceptance of him as a Minister qualified to treat of the matter in hand.

Kweiliang endeavoured to impress upon us that he was sure to be regarded at Pekin as possessing the necessary powers, as in Lord Elgin's letters to him, which he had forwarded to the capital, he had always been addressed by Lord Elgin as plenipotentiary minister. After some beating about the bush, however, he admitted that he had no decree save the one before us, but would immediately write to Pekin for the powers required.

We then took our leave.

(Signed) THOMAS WADE,
HARRY S. PARKES,
Joint Chinese Secretaries.

(Enclosure No. 2, in the Earl of Elgin's Dispatch, Sept. 8, 1860.)

The undersigned, Earl of Elgin, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the note of their Excellencies the Imperial Commissioners, proposing an interview with him this day.

The undersigned has since received the report of his secretaries, Mr. Wade and Mr. Parkes, who were yesterday sent to deliver officially to the Assistant Commissioner Hangki the draught of the convention which, as stated by the undersigned in his dispatch of August 19, it was necessary should be signed before he could apply to the commanders-in-chief to desist from offensive operations.

Independently of the plain language used in the undersigned's dispatch above referred to, the nature of the stipulations to be entered into by this convention having been communicated in various conversations, dating so far back as the 3rd inst., and a draught of almost the whole convention placed in their hands on the 5th inst., it is with no little surprise that the undersigned has learnt that their excellencies declare that they have no authority to sign the convention until it shall have been submitted to his Majesty the Emperor, and that they are unable to produce any decree investing them with the powers implied by certain words forming part of their official titles, and their assumption of which alone induced the undersigned to regard their excellencies as competent to the negociations which their dispatches of the 23rd August and 25th August declare them qualified to undertake. The undersigned will not dwell on the want of good faith indicated by this proceeding. It is enough for him to observe that the alleged necessity of reference to Pekin, from a point so distant as this, involves delays to which he will not submit. He has accordingly called upon his excellency the general commanding her Britannic Majesty's army in China to provide him with such a force as will enable him to proceed, without loss of time, to Tung-Chun, and he has hitherto to intimate to the Imperial Commissioners that he can neither receive their visit nor enter into any convention with them, for the re-establishment of peace, till he shall have reached that city.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

(Enclosure 3 in the Earl of Elgin's Dispatch of Sept. 8, 1860, received Sept. 7, 1860.)

Kweiliang and Hang-Fuh, Imperial commissioners, and Hangki, assistant commissioner, make a communication in reply.

The commissioners have this instant received the letter of his Excellency the British Minister, and having thoroughly acquainted themselves with its contents, would urge that a representation has been made to the Throne regarding the question raised at their interview of yesterday with his excellency's secretaries, Messrs. Wade and Parkes, and that his Majesty's decree may be expected in a day or two. Peace between the two countries having become matter of negociation (or negociations being already on foot), a certain amount of indulgence, they think, may be allowed in all deliberations. It is their duty to state this to his Excellency the British Minister, and to request him, notwithstanding what has happened, to wait at least three days or so at Tien-tsin, so as to enable everything to be settled satisfactorily, to the more perfect re-establishment of friendly relations. This will be best. They accordingly address this communication to him.

A necessary communication, &c.

Hien-Fung, 10th year, 7th moon, 22nd day—Sept. 7, 1860. Translated by

(Signed) THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary.

(Enclosure 4 in the Earl of Elgin's Dispatch of Sept. 8, 1860.)

The undersigned has the honour to acknowledge the communication received last evening from their excellencies the Imperial commissioners, Kweiliang, Hang-Fuh, Hangki, urging him to delay his departure from Tien-tsin for a few days.

The undersigned begs to state, in reply, that he has nothing to add to the dispatch which he had the honour to address yesterday to the commissioners.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Tien-tsin, Sept. 8, 1860.

(Enclosure 5 in the Earl of Elgin's Dispatch of Sept. 8, 1860.)

Tien-tsin, Sept. 8, 1860.

SIR,—I regret to say that I have been compelled to break off, for the moment, negociations for the re-establishment of peace with China, in consequence of its having been unexpectedly intimated to my secretaries, Messrs. Parkes and Wade, by the Imperial commissioners, that they have not the requisite authority to treat with me.

As this is evidently a device to gain time I have thought it my duty to inform them that negociations are closed for the present, and that they cannot be resumed until I shall have reached Tung-Chan.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

A letter from Constantinople announces that the Hungarians residing in that city, having held a meeting to take into consideration the recent concessions made by Austria, came to the conclusion that the concessions are a delusion and a snare. They have consequently decided that they will persist in the attitude they have hitherto maintained.

MR. BRIGHT ON POLITICAL POWER.
(FROM THE GLOBE.)

We are willing to admit, with Mr. Bright, that the majority of strikes arise from the ignorance of the strikers. But how would a right to vote at elections remove that ignorance? To our simple apprehension, the great remedy suggested with so much vehemence would only augment the power of the ignorant classes, while it would have no effect whatever in diminishing the sum total of their ignorance. The Blackburn gentleman would find that the enemies he is engaged in slaying, bad habits and wrong opinions, would be just as numerous and just as tenacious of life. His disappointments would be just as great; and in all probability his influence for good would be less, if it were not supplanted altogether by some clever fellow whose intentions were not so good, but who might know how to manage his multitudinous constituents with more effect. And we should like to know how the franchise would bring about an "amalgamation of classes"? Does it do so in those boroughs where the suffrage is pretty extensive? Classes are not formed and do not form themselves on the basis of voting power. They are formed by similarity of tastes, education, position, business habits, and pleasure habits. For political purposes all kinds of men do now associate together in a miscellaneous and public way, but this *ad captandum* association is not amalgamation. Universal suffrage would increase the amount of this association for special objects, but the classes existing, such as they are, would still be far from amalgamation.

Differing from Mr. Bright's view of the social effects of the franchise, we utterly demur to his description of the bulk of his countrymen as persons wholly uninterested in public affairs. The majority of the working classes do not devote their mental activity to something like a servile war. Mr. Bright must have been unfortunate in his acquaintance, or he must have seen them through those political spectacles which unhappily give a lurid tinge to all his speculations. A man who says that the labourers of this country have no politics, in the sense that the labourers of Austria and Russia are supposed to have none, and that therefore our labourers are no more free than the labourers of those countries, cannot be trusted as a reporter on facts that must have come under his observation. There are plenty of men who have votes who have at the same time no politics, and plenty who have no votes in the same predicament. The possession of a vote does not make a man politically inclined, and the non-possession of a vote does not suppress a tendency to political discussion and political action. We are not sure that the world would be even so well off as it is were all men politicians in Mr. Bright's sense. There would be more debate, a larger share of the energies and the intellect of the country would be invested in politics; but we are afraid that other and equally important concerns would be starved in consequence. It is the dream of the democrat to make all men politicians, but practically he finds a great rebellion against him, and he has to contend with a host of competitors who will not be driven out of the field. It is no more possible to make all the working classes politicians than it is to make politicians of all those who have political rights.

Mr. Bright labours under another delusion. It was at one time the fashion to expend rhetoric in proving that there are two nations in the United Kingdom; that a broad and distinct line separates the rich from the poor. The paradox is only tenable from a purely imaginative point of view, but at that imaginative point of view Mr. Bright has remained ever since he considered social and political questions. It is a pity. Many of his speculations on politics would have been different could he have shifted his ground. The striking fact in Great Britain is the endless diversity of classes. You can hardly draw an arbitrary line between the higher and middle classes, and it is still more difficult to separate the middle from the lower. In imagination, in a novel, you can array the rich on one side and the poor on the other, but in fact, in real life, you can do nothing of the kind. They all blend together. There are extremes, there are degrees, but there is no broad line of separation. Nay, even in the working classes themselves, there are a score of different subdivisions, the upper strata being removed from the lower nearly as far as the uppermost of all from the lowermost of the middle classes. Throughout society the same fact prevails. How can you fuse them all by conferring the vote on all? If we have different ends and different sympathies now, we should have none the less in Mr. Bright's paradise. But in the main, our ends and sympathies, our objects and purposes, are in common. Different sects and different factions oppose each other on special points; but so they would were all to have votes. Mr. Bright would give a preponderance of votes to mere numbers, to those whom he describes as having a "power of combination without limit;" and he asks us to believe that a mass of men whom he tells us are ignorant and unwise, and yet gifted with the tremendous power of combination without limits, would use that power for any purpose other than what they thought would be for their own special benefit, and not for the benefit of Mr. Bright and his friends, who belong, not to the nation of the poor, but to the nation of the wealthy. The habit of setting class against class is a bad one. The habit of telling people that they can better their condition by obtaining political power is mischievous. Men who have political power can better their condition, providing they know how to use that power for the national welfare; but they can only acquire that knowledge by education, self-denial, and the cultivation of a just and generous philosophy. But even were all men moderately good and moderately wise, we should certainly expect to find severe combats between them in the political arena; a similar division of the nation into classes, and a similar quarrel between those who have not, and those who have. Nor should we expect an absence of demagogues, to inflame class animosities and propound impossible remedies.

VOLUNTEER FORCES.

We (*Globe*) have received the following letter from Lord Elcho, on the important question of the actual or attainable numerical amount of Volunteer forces:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.

SIR,—In this evening's *Globe* there is a report of the speech made last night by Colonel M'Murdo in returning thanks for the Volunteer Service at the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers' dinner, which took place in St James' Hall, in honour of the birthday of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Honorary Colonel of the Regiment. There is, however, no report of the observations which some passages of the gallant colonel's speech led others to make, and as every word that falls from Colonel M'Murdo has necessarily great weight with the Volunteers, not only from his official position, but on account of the zeal and ability he has shown in organising the force, and, I might add, on account of the esteem in which he is held by all of us, it is the more necessary that some notice should be taken of any published remarks of his which may appear in the slightest degree calculated to check the progress of the Volunteer movement. The passage in Colonel M'Murdo's speech to which I, as well as the chairman, Lord Bury, ventured at the time to take exception, and to which I would now call attention, through the medium of your columns, is as follows:—

"Various estimates were afloat as to the numerical strength of that force, and they ought not to set their expectations too high. The actual number did not exceed 130,000; but what he looked to as of more importance than a mere swelling of the total was, the creation of a nucleus to which a permanent character could be attached. If that nucleus receded even to 100,000, he should be satisfied with it, and the country might rest perfectly tranquil. Dr. Croly, in alluding to the extent to which the force might be increased in the event of war, had accidentally mentioned the very number, 550,000, which he estimated would constitute the Volunteer force in presence of a real danger."

It thus appears that Colonel M'Murdo is of opinion that we should rest satisfied with a force of 100,000 Volunteers. This is no hasty expression of his, but an opinion maturely formed, which he has expressed to me in private previous to the Hyde Park review, and to which he had likewise given utterance several weeks ago at the inspection of the Bristol Volunteers; but I hope and believe that it is an opinion which will find favour neither with the Volunteers nor with the public. For my own part I cannot but think that if this great movement is to result simply in the permanent addition of 100,000 Volunteers to our defensive force, it will, comparatively speaking, have been a signal failure; and it is to be regretted that at a time when we are all striving our utmost to add to the strength of our regiments, in the belief that real safety is only to be found in numbers, as well as in efficiency, our efforts should thus be neutralised in a quarter to which we should look for the greatest encouragement. Col. M'Murdo's opinion as to the sufficiency of the Volunteer force appears to rest upon its power of expansion. He looks upon 100,000 trained Volunteers not as being in themselves sufficient, but simply as a nucleus round which the male population capable of bearing arms is to rally when "in presence of a real danger," and he calculates the force that would thus be raised at 550,000 men. Now, presumption though it may appear on my part to differ from so high an authority, I venture to think that as regards our means of national defence, "Aye, ready," should be our motto. Recent events in Italy have shown that neighbouring States may be invaded without much warning; it would then, indeed, be unwise to calculate, and to make our permanent defensive organisation dependent for its efficiency upon time being given us for preparation. If ever we were to find ourselves "in the presence of a real danger" we should not, I fear, have two or three months or even weeks for the training of the 500,000 men who are then to come forward in their country's defence, and Colonel M'Murdo will not, I think, be prepared to maintain that this addition of untrained Volunteers would increase the value or efficiency of the permanent establishment. There is much that might be said upon this subject, and there are other considerations to which the passage quoted above gives rise, such as the way in which the War Office construes the word "effective" in the returns which have to be sent in, and which causes the members of the Volunteer force to be, I am inclined to think, greatly underestimated. One regiment, for instance—the Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers—one of the first organised and best trained and organised in the kingdom, numbering 1,600 enrolled members, being only able, under the War Office regulations, to return 250 effectives; but I am unwilling to trespass further on your valuable space, and remain, your obedient servant,

ELCHO.

St. James'-place, Nov. 10, 1860.

ARMSTRONG AND WHITWORTH ANTICIPATED.—There was of late with the French King an Italien, sent him from the Duke of Urbin, who hath made a peece of ordnaunce which is to be devyded yn six or seven score peeces, so as manye men may easilye carrye eche a peece of it. Which new peece was proved at Paris yn the presence of the King, with an other peece of brasse of lyke biggenesse, which is of the biggenesse of a Sacre, and with lyke powdre; and the Italien's peece shotte further and perced deeper than the French peece did. And the Italien hath offered the French King to make him such a peece which shall shoote a stone of fyve hundred weight.—*Dr. Wotton to the Council, Plassy, Jan. 27, 1554-5.*

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.
STATEMENT OF THE VIEWS OF THE GRADUATES OF THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND RESPECTING ITS CONSTITUTION.

The Central Committee of the graduates of the Queen's University in Ireland, in accordance with the suggestion of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, have the honour to furnish, for his Excellency's information, the following statement of the views of the graduates respecting the university, together with the reasons which induce them to desire an alteration in its constitution.

Under the present charter of the university, its administration is entrusted to a senate appointed by the Crown. Its graduates, having once received their degrees, enjoy no further connection with it, form no part of its body corporate, and possess no voice in its affairs.

This is a constitution which forms no parallel among the other universities of the United Kingdom, and which places the graduates of the Queen's University in a position of relative inferiority in the educational world.

They desire, therefore, that such powers should be conferred on the graduates assembled in convocation as will afford them a substantial influence in the government of the university. The committee do not consider it necessary at present to state in detail the precise constitution which, in their opinion, should be conferred on the convocation, or the extent of the powers which should be vested in it; but among those powers they consider that of electing persons to represent their body on the senate to be a necessary and most important one.*

The grounds on which they claim these privileges are of two distinct kinds: first, those which they have in common with all universities, and which have recently been urged with success by the University of London and the four Scottish Universities;† and, secondly, those which are peculiar to the Queen's University, as the representative and high exponent of the principle of united education in Ireland.

As respects the grounds of the first kind, the committee would observe that the welfare of the university is, by its present constitution, committed to the charge of those who have not the most direct and personal interest in its welfare, to the exclusion of those who have. The committee duly appreciate the high services hitherto rendered to the university by the senate; but they submit that the eminent men who at present constitute that body are necessarily wanting in some of the qualifications which are essential to secure a thoroughly good government for the institution. Official duties or the demands of an absorbing profession leave them, generally speaking, but a slight margin of leisure for deliberating on the wants of the university; and the evidence taken before the Commissioners of Inquiry into the progress and condition of the Queen's Colleges has established the fact, that the attendance at the meetings of the senate is seldom large, and is not unfrequently so small that the members present fail to constitute a quorum.

Moreover, the members of the existing senate, not having personally pursued the studies, submitted to the discipline, or taken part in the actual life of the colleges, cannot bring to the discussion of questions affecting their educational requirements the infinite practical knowledge which can thus alone be attained.

It is true that they have all, or most of them, received a university education, and have therefore had a personal experience, which may be alleged to be applicable to the Queen's University; but so widely do universities differ from each other in circumstances, in habits, in all that is implied in the words *genus loci*, that conclusions can seldom be drawn with confidence from the case of one of them to that of another. Nor is the difficulty got over by the fact that the presidents of the Queen's Colleges are *ex-officio* members of the senate. These gentlemen see the college system in its administrational aspect; but of its educational details, its class rooms, its examination halls, and, what is perhaps of more importance still, its student life, they have not that kind of knowledge to which the committee refer.

In addition to the increased knowledge which would be brought to bear on the Government of the University by placing the graduates in the position now claimed, the committee submit that the feelings of interest and attachment that persons usually cherish towards the university in which they have been educated naturally point them out as peculiarly fitted to take a useful and active part in its administration.

The committee feel that the success of any university resolves itself, in no small degree, into a question of the social position of its graduates; and this, again, largely depends on the social and educational influence they can exercise in their collective capacity. At present, the graduates of the Queen's University enjoy no such influence. Hence, its degrees are wanting in what chiefly makes academic rank valuable; they introduce to no new literary, scientific, or social connexions; and they bestow no academical functions, privileges, or rights. The exclusion of the graduates of the Queen's University from such functions and privileges limits the number of its students, discourages many of them from proceeding to a degree, and weakens the interest of those who do in the growth and prosperity of the institution.

Independently of the injurious effects thus produced, the continuance of this exclusion will naturally lead the public to conclude that a university which denies to its own graduates all participation whatever in its government implicitly pronounces them to be unqualified for the trust, and thereby impugns the practical value of the education which they have received. The prejudice thus created against the Queen's University would, in the estimation of the committee, prove a most serious addition to the difficulties with which the institution has already to contend.

Adverting now to the grounds which are peculiar to the Queen's University, the committee would observe that this institution represents in Ireland the great principle of freedom of opinion, and was founded with the view of producing a class of educated men, characterised by independence of judgment and moderation of political sentiment. [Extracts are then given of the speeches of Sir J. Graham, Sir R. Peel, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Wyse, and Mr. E. B. Roche, now Lord Fermoy.] With the extension of that principle, and the formation of citizens of this type, the moral and material progress of the country is intimately bound up; and the graduates submit that the best way to realise the hopes which suggested the foundation of the university is to give a permanent organisation to those who have been trained in its principles and attached to it by early associations.

An enlightened and increasing party looks to the Queen's University as an instrument calculated materially to mitigate in this country the spirit of sectarian intolerance, the chronic disease of Ireland; and, in the judgment of the committee, the Government would do much to discourage that party if they hesitated to carry out those measures which are essential to the development of the Queen's University.

In addition to the arguments already stated, the committee would call attention to the following passage in the charter of the Queen's University, which expressly affirms the right of its graduates to an equality, in all respects, with those of the ancient universities:—

"We hereby further direct and ordain, that all students, who shall have completed their education in any of the said Queen's Colleges, and shall have obtained such degrees, in any of the several faculties of arts, medicine, and law, as shall be granted and conferred by the chancellor and senate of our said university, shall be fully possessed of all such rights, privileges, and immunities as belong to similar degrees granted by other universities and colleges."

The graduates feel that this declaration of the charter implicitly establishes their claim to the privileges now sought. Those privileges have long been enjoyed by the graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, and have been, within the past few years, conceded to those of Dublin, London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrew's.

To sum up, the graduates claim the right of assembling in convocation, on the grounds:—

That some influence in the government of a university should be accorded to those who feel the warmest interest in its welfare, and have had the most intimate experience of its working. That such participation in the government of a university tends to attract students to its colleges, induces a larger proportion of them to graduate, enlists their active support on behalf of the institution, and commands for it and them a larger amount of public respect; and, lastly, that, in the peculiar circumstances of Ireland, it is of the highest importance, for social as well as educational purposes, that the Queen's University, respresenting, as it does, the great prin ciple of freedom of opinion, should receive its natural development, and be placed in all respects upon an equal footing with the other universities of the empire.—(By order of the committee)

MICHAEL M. GOULD, Hon. Sec.

Committee-rooms, 2, Holles-street, Dublin,
November 1, 1860.

* In their evidence before the Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into the progress and condition of the Queen's College, the Presidents of the Cork and Galway Colleges expressed themselves in favour of representation of the graduates on the University Senate.—Vide evidence, 2140 and 3666-7.

† Vide stat. 21 and 22 Vic. c. 83.

Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle is fast rising into form, and it bears the appearance, as far as can be judged, of a strict imitation of the Paris Madeleine.—*Court Journal.*

ROSES AND THORNS.—We wonder what this world would be to us if throughout our lives we reposed on a bed of pillows. Should we, in reality, feel more happy than when, under the present social dispensation, we frequently feel a sharp thorn in our sides, and a score of their keen biting points starting up against our heads in the night-time, as if so many little imps were holding a carnival amidst the feathers of our pillow? We have often asked the question both of ourselves and others, but never could obtain a satisfactory answer; and being obliged to take refuge in the court of experience, we very soon discovered that appearances were invariably deceptive, and that the roses and thorns of life mingled promiscuously together; that they were inseparably united—one for a stimulant to man, the other as a reward to him during the natural pauses between his exertions.—*Burrell.*

THE ENTRANCE OF THE THAMES.—A more dreary or difficult place for the landing of an army with siege artillery can be hardly conceived. The engravings of the disastrous attack on the Peiho forts will furnish some notion of the acres upon acres of oozy, slimy mud, bare, except for a short period of each tide, and intersected by a few streams and creeks, with contents like pea-soup, which forms its natural boundary riverward. The river wall surmounted, a vast extent of perfectly flat marshy country is found intersected by a few dykes and a net-work of drains. Osier-beds and sluices; here and there a shed for cattle, which are seen roving about by thousands as on a prairie, are almost the only object which relieve the monotony, with the exception, perhaps, of the coast-guard station, which looks like a Cayenne for the transportation of retractory coast-guardsmen; or of an occasional farmhouse, equally like a place of voluntary exile chosen by a man disgusted with lifely and strongly bent on suicide.—*Once a Week.*

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—YESTERDAY.
Macklin v. Maude.

The petition in this case was filed to compel the respondent to specifically perform an agreement for a lease of the lands of Cussis Stream, near Dublin. The respondent's case was that there had not been any agreement on his part to make the lease in question.

The Chancellor dismissed the petition, without costs.

Messrs. Brewster, Q.C., and M'Kenna, appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Serjeant Sullivan and Mr. Walker for the respondent.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.
His Honour sat at 11 o'clock.

Benner v. Hickson.

In this case an application was made by Mr. Serjeant Sullivan on behalf of the petitioner, for an injunction restraining the respondent from taking proceedings under the civil bill decree obtained by him against the petitioner at Tralee before the assistant barrister, or from otherwise putting him (the petitioner) out of possession of the land held by him, and which formed part of those of Kilmore, in the county of Kerry. A written agreement had been entered into between the parties in February, 1851, by which the respondent stipulated to let a portion of the land in one lot of 18 acres, and a second lot of 10 acres, at the annual rent of £35. It was agreed that a lease should be executed to the petitioner; subsequently, however, alterations were made in the terms of the agreement, it being consented by the petitioner to surrender the ten acres; but it was arranged that this should not interfere with his right to the eighteen acres. A decree for possession, with stay of execution until the injunction motion should be made, had been given by the assistant-barrister, such stay having been put on, in order that the merits of the case might be disposed of when the cause petition came on for hearing.

Counsel on behalf of the respondent did not oppose the application, but applied to have an undertaking entered into by the petitioner, to set the cause down for hearing next term.

His Honour granted the motion, costs to be costs in the cause.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.
[Before Mr. Justice Hayes.]

Brown v. Shillington.

This was an action by the plaintiff, a timber merchant at Belfast, against the Messrs. Shillington, and others, at Portadown, who were the trustees for the building of a Methodist meeting-house. The action and cross-action by the Messrs. Shillington, against Mr. Brown, were tried before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, and a special jury, at the last assizes for Belfast. The trial had proceeded for one day, at the end of which it was referred by consent to three of the jury, who it appeared, ultimately awarded a sum of £480 to Mr. Brown. The terms of this consent were that all further proceedings should be stayed on payment to Mr. Brown of the amount.

Consent accordingly.

Mr. Falkiner appeared for the plaintiff.

[Before the Full Court.]

King v. Rooke.

Mr. R. Armstrong, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Sidney), applied on behalf of the plaintiff to set aside the second defence put in, on the ground of its being embarrassing, and calculated to delay a fair trial of the action, which was one of trespass. The plaintiff, it appeared, complained that at certain times the defendant broke and entered his (plaintiff's) close, at 16, Boot-lane, in the city of Dublin, and broke down and took away certain piers supporting the plaintiff's wall, and converted the material to his own use. It was further complained of that the defendant carried away an eve gutter, and conducted the rain water down on the plaintiff's premises, by means of which he had been injured. The defence was substantially a denial of the alleged damage, and averred that by reason of the plaintiff's negligence rain water fell from the plaintiff's roof upon the defendant's premises, and that for the purpose of preventing further injury, he removed some slates from the plaintiff's roof and erected a gutter which carried away the rain water, which was discharged into the plaintiff's close without doing any unnecessary damage. This defence was complained of as being embarrassing, and calculated to delay a fair trial of the action; and, further, that it did not say one word as to the taking away of the props and piers which supported the plaintiff's wall.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., appeared in support of the defence, and submitted it was neither embarrassing nor calculated to delay a fair trial.

The motion was allowed to stand, as counsel on both sides were of opinion they could come to a satisfactory arrangement on the pleadings.

Gardner v. Gardner.

This case came before the court on demurrer to certain defences. The action was brought by the administratrix of the late Matthew Joseph Gardner, to recover half a year's rent of premises, situate in North King-street. It appeared that Mr. Francis Gardner had assigned, by a deed of the 5th January, 1857, the premises in question to his eldest son, the consideration stated being love and affection. The deed contained a covenant that the assignee should pay the head rent, amounting to £200 a year, there being a valuable interest in the premises. At this time the defendant, the nephew of Mr. Francis Joseph Gardner, was tenant of the premises, and subsequently his uncle assigned them to him for valuable consideration by deed of the 14th January, 1860. The plaintiff brought her action to recover half a-year's rent under the lease, her title being the deed of assignment to her husband. The defendant pleaded that he was purchaser for valuable consideration, which the plaintiff claimed under a voluntary deed, executed without valuable consideration, and which was, therefore, contended to be void. The plaintiff demurred to this defence, and the main question in the case was, whether the covenant to pay the head rent constituted a valuable consideration.

The Court, after hearing the arguments, reserved judgment.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Palles, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, in support of the demurrer.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the defendant, to oppose the demurrer.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.
[Before Judge Ball.]

Corogh v. Burke.

In this case Mr. Jellett moved, on the part of the defendant, to have the venue changed from Dublin to Cork. The ground of the motion was convenience, the cause of action, which was for assault and battery, having arisen in that city.

Mr. Serjeant Sullivan and Mr. Townsend appeared for the plaintiff.

The Court granted the motion.

[Before the Full Court.]

Murphy v. M'Kenna.

Mr. Martin moved to set aside the second and sixth defences pleaded to the plaintiff's cause of action. The action was brought by the official assignee of the Bankrupt Court, under the 339th section of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, against the defendant, for alleged wilful concealment of personal property of a bankrupt, named Michael Walsh. The second defence denied the wilful concealment, and the sixth defence was to the effect that, the bankrupt being indebted to the defendant in the sum of £60, agreed *bona fide*, before the filing of his petition, to give him certain goods in part payment of his debt; that the bankrupt, in pursuance of this contract, delivered goods to the value of £12 17s to the defendant before the filing of the petition, and before he (the defendant) had any notice of any act of bankruptcy. The ground upon which these defences were sought to be set aside was, that they were embarrassing, double, and insufficient.

Mr. Hamill appeared to sustain the defences.

The Court did not think that the defences were embarrassing, but they directed them to be amended by admitting the concealment, and traversing the wilful intent. Each party to abide his own costs.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.
[Before the Lord Chief Baron, and Barons Fitzgerald and Hughes.]

The Attorney-General v. Lord Lorton.

The arguments in this case were resumed. The information was filed on behalf of the crown, for the purpose of enforcing payment of the duty in respect to the succession of Robert Viscount Lorton to certain real and leasehold estates in the counties of Sligo, Roscommon, and the Queen's County. The particulars of the case were reported in the IRISH TIMES of yesterday.

The arguments have not yet been concluded.

Counsel for the Crown—The Attorney-General, Solicitor-General; Messrs. Brooke, Q.C., and Macdonogh, Q.C.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Brewster, Q.C., Joy, Q.C., Lefroy, Q.C., and Shaw.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.
[Before Judge Lynch.]

In re James O'Hanlon, an insolvent.

The insolvent was opposed by Mr. Harris, Q.C., on the part of Mr. Murray, attorney, on the ground of having brought an unfounded action against him, and there setting out a most untrue statement on his schedule. The action was brought for alleged negligence, and the judge who tried it said it was a most scandalous and unfounded action.

Mr. Levy, who appeared for the insolvent, admitted the action was a most improper one, but the unfortunate man lent £100 through Mr. Murray to a person who took the benefit of the Insolvent Act. He thought Mr. Murray had done something wrong, and he went to Mr. Mowld's, an attorney, who transferred him over to an attorney, named Southby Harrison. The unfortunate man had been already five months in prison.

Judge Lynch said the conduct of the insolvent was most improper and harassing. The action was wholly unfounded. Mr. Murray had been put to £50 costs, besides the trouble and annoyance he had to endure. The insolvent should be remanded for six months from the date of his arrest.

In re J. Doyle.

The bankrupt was a car-owner in Boyne-street, and he was opposed by Mr. Sidney, on the part of the Andrean Benevolent Loan Fund Society, upon the ground of his having made away with his property, two houses, of which he was the owner, to his son-in-law, a man named Connolly, who, he believed, was a hodman, and who could not by possibility have a sum of £48 to purchase those two houses with.

The insolvent, Doyle, was examined, and swore positively that Connolly did advance the money to redeem the houses.

Mr. Levy appeared for the insolvent, and said he thought it exceedingly improper to designate Connolly a hodman, who was a respectable man, keeping a provision store, and that he also held a responsible situation in a bakery establishment.

Connolly was examined, and swore positively that he advanced the money to his father-in-law to redeem the houses, which would have been sold by a building society, to whom they were mortgaged, only that he advanced the money.

After considerable discussion,

Mr. Levy said that if an account were taken, and that Connolly got what he actually paid, he was ready to re-convey the houses, and abandon his claim to them.

Judge Lynch said he thought the offer made was a fair one, and he would adjourn the case for a fortnight, as he thought it would be better to come to some arrangement with the Loan Fund Society. The case was accordingly adjourned.

Mr. Sidney, instructed by Mr. Charles Fitzgerald, appeared for the Loan Fund Society.

Mr. Levy, with Mr. Greaves, appeared on behalf of the insolvent.

In re John Byrne.

The insolvent was a cattle-dealer in Smithfield, and he was opposed by the London and Holyhead Railway Company for freight of cattle.

Mr. Levy, with Mr. Greaves, appeared for him.

Mr. Swanzy, solicitor, appeared for the railway company.

It appeared from the examination of the insolvent, that on the day he was arrested he had £300 in his possession, and his account of it was that he handed it over to his brothers to pay for some cattle which was due.

His Lordship adjourned the case for a fortnight, with a view to an arrangement.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY—YESTERDAY.
[Before Judge Kelly.]

The Bellona, and cargo of Belfast.

Dr. Lowry, Q.C., moved, on behalf of James O'Neill, the master and owner of the Bellona, and of Robert Boyd, Esq., agent for Lloyd's representing the insurers, and showed cause against the monition which had issued at the suit of William Whitcombe and crew, of the Coast guard service, claiming salvage, in appeal against the award of Lieutenant Colonel Keogh, and Hugh Montgomery, Esq., magistrates of the county of Down. The monition, which had issued on the 14th of October, had been directed to these gentlemen, monishing them to return to that court the award which they had made, on the 24th and 25th of the previous month of September, in a claim of salvage, investigated by them, and preferred on the part of the Coast guard, stationed at Roddins, for salvage services rendered by them to the Bellona, and cargo when wrecked, and abandoned by her crew, two miles out at sea, off the town of Ballywalter, and also for saving the life of the master. That award had been returned by the magistrates, in obedience to the writ; but he (Dr Lowry) was now prepared to show that the award in question was not made by them, as justices of the peace acting as such under the provisions of the 460th section of the Merchant Shipping Act, but as friendly arbitrators agreed upon by the several parties. He relied upon the affidavits exhibited in this matter as having established that fact, and referred to the statute already cited, to show that an award made under such circumstances was not given the privilege of an appeal; the appeal being confined to awards made by magistrates acting in their magisterial capacity alone and altogether, and in such capacity these gentlemen had not acted.

The Court said that, acquiescing in the correctness of the distinction so clearly insisted upon, it was to be observed that it could not have been inferred from the award itself, and that award was then before the court as the return to its writ of monition. Bound, however, to pay regard to the averments of the affidavits, although less explicit than was to be desired, the court would afford those gentlemen an opportunity of making the matter clear. It would, therefore, call upon them to amend their return to the monition, by adding to the award in what express character or capacity they had made it. Meanwhile the motion to stand.

Mr. Doran, proctor for Messrs. O'Neill and Boyd.

Mr. Richardson, proctor for the appellants.

The Hemisphere Borealis, of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Richardson moved that the order of the court of the 9th inst. be extended so that certain costs incurred by him, in successfully defending the fund in court against a claim of £150 be ascertained and taxed under that order.

Mr. Lee, who had the carriage of the proceedings, observed upon the likely reduction of the fund, should that motion succeed.

The Court, after some discussion, conceiving that principle was in its favour, granted the motion.

The Malvina, of Waterford.

After some observations as to opening the argument upon one of the points reserved.

The Court announced that its judgment would be given on Friday.

Police Intelligence.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Luke Prendergast, of Coolcun, county Mayo, labourer, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 32 D, charged by William Fay, ticket-collector of the Midland Great Western Railway Company, with defrauding the latter of the sum of 3s 2d, by travelling in a second-class carriage from Mullingar to Dublin on a third-class ticket, on the 13th inst., the said amount being the difference of fare between the two classes.—The prisoner was ordered to pay the 3s 2d, or, in default, to be imprisoned for 48 hours.

John Prenty, of Ballyhaunis, county Mayo, cattle dealer, was charged by the same official with travelling in a second-class carriage from Mullingar to Dublin on a driver's ticket, on the 13th inst.—He was also ordered to pay 3s 2d, or be imprisoned for 48 hours.

Patrick Reilly, of Francis-street, horse-trainer, was charged by C. M'Carthy, foreman porter of the above Railway Company, with defrauding them of 4s 2d by travelling in a goods van from Mullingar to Dublin without a ticket, on the 13th inst.—He was ordered to pay the amount, or be imprisoned for one week.

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGES.—The *Ballymena Observer* states:—"Marriages of extraordinary character have been solemnised by Roman Catholic priests in this town and neighbourhood. In May, 1857, Hugh Quigly, a Presbyterian, and Rose O'Mullen, a Roman Catholic, both of Rosedermot, were illegally united in matrimony at Ballymena, by a Roman Catholic clergyman, to whom they paid the usual fee of 22s 6d. They were married in a private house, at a late hour of the night, and without witnesses. During the ceremony they were obliged to stand in darkness, outside the door of an apartment, whilst a priest officialted from within, without showing his face to them, and up to the present moment they are utterly unable to say *by whom* they were so married! In the same year Hugh Cushnehan, of Tully, a Roman Catholic, and Mary Hopkin, of Castlegore, a Presbyterian, were married at Ballymena under almost precisely similar circumstances. These parties were conducted to a lobby, from which a door opened only wide enough for the admission of a hand. A priest stood inside the apartment, *with his back to the aperture*, and in that position he peformed the ceremony, and got a sovereign for it. The persons thus married did not see his face, and they have never been able to identify the clergyman who so officiated! But there was no binding marriage in either of those cases—just because, in each case, one of the contracting parties was a Protestant. The priest knew perfectly well that his marriage, under such circumstances, was not worth a straw; and if his act were called by its right name, it would be described as a deliberate, shameful, and felonious complicity in the seduction of unsuspecting females. Some days later Quigly, the Presbyterian, was lawfully married to Rose O'Mullen, at the Registrar's Office in this town. Cushnehan, the Roman Catholic, deserted Mary Hopkin within a few months, and he is now residing in Australia; whilst the deluded victim of the pretended marriage has since been lawfully united to, we hope, a better husband, in the village of Antrim."

A NEW SYSTEM OF TELEGRAPHY.—A curious discovery has been made, which has set the Bourse in a state of commotion not easy to be described. It seems that, for some time past, the speedy acquisition of wealth accomplished by two individuals well known on the Continental Changes, had attracted the greatest interest on the part of their brother brokers. Something cunning was suspected—inquiries were made by one of the professed spies in the service of the Burscotiers in general—the two lucky individuals were watched, and observed to retire, at a certain hour of the day, to a house opposite the Ministere of the Interior, and there remain gazing earnestly from the balcony into the court yard of the Ministere. The spy hired thereupon a chamber in the same house, and, after a few days' patience, has just given in the report of having distinctly seen one of the *employes* of the said Ministere come out, and, standing on the hall steps, sometimes look up to the sky, sometimes fold his arms, and sometimes lean, sentimentally, his chin upon his hand. Immediately after, the two gentlemen were observed to rush out of the house, throw themselves into the carriage waiting at the door, and fly to the Bourse, buying or selling, as the case might be, but always with success. The secret was soon afloat. The *employe's* signs were indicative of the course to be pursued. He was the man employed at the Dispatch-office, and knew the tenor of the dispatches! Needless to say that the brokers have been compelled to withdraw, and will never be allowed to set foot on 'Change again.—*Court Journal.*

The coroner's inquiry into the Tonning's explosion has been adjourned for three weeks, until Beary, the chief engineer, is well enough to be examined.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS have been used freely by millions of human beings, of both sexes, and all ages, in every part of the world, and while the public press has teemed with authenticated cases of extraordinary cures in a vast variety of diseases (such as indigestion, scorbutic eruptions, and liver complaints), there is not on public record a single case in which their use has been attended with a bad effect. None when using Holloway's Ointment and Pills need suffer the hope of cure to be counter-balanced by the fear of injury. They are peculiarly mild in their operation, and yet they never fail to give immediate relief, and sooner or later to effect a complete and permanent cure.

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BIRTHS.

Baker—November 12, at Portmarnock Glebe, the wife of the Rev. C. C. Baker, of a son, still-born.

Field—November 14, at Leinster-road, Rathmines, the wife of Wm. H. C. Field, Esq., of a son.

Murray—November 10, at 90, George's-street, Cork, the wife of Mr. W. J. Murray, of a son.

Rooke—November 13, at Vava Cottage, Wicklow, the wife of the Rev. Henry Rooke, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Adams and Ward—On the 27th Sept., at Newera Ellia, Ceylon, Alexander Young Adams, Esq., Ceylon Civil Service, to Julia Onofra Lepel, daughter of the late Sir Henry George Ward.

D'Assereto and Carey.—On the 12th instant, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Queen street, Chester, Stephen d'Assereto, Marquis de Seravalle, K.C., Malta, and Knight of the order of Isabella the Catholic, to Catherine, second daughter of the late Captain Carey, of Carey's Lodge, Kilnorth, Ireland.

Stoll and Schraishuon—On the 6th inst., at the British Legation, at Stuttgart, Wm. Gordon Stoll, Esq., H.M.'s Madras Army, to Anna Emilie, daughter of Major von Schraishuon, Wurtemburg Army.

DEATHS.

Arnold—November 11, at Crieve, in the 62nd year of her age, Sophia Charlotte, daughter of the late Rev. John Arnold, minister of Derry Valley Church, county Monaghan, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

Cavendish—November 12, at Pau Basses Pyrenees, France, Nanette, the beloved wife of the Rev. Frederick Cavendish, of Feighcullen Glebe, county Kildare.

Freke—November 12, at her residence, Baltimore Castle, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, after a short but severe illness, Jane, widow of the late John Freke, Esq., J.P., of Baltimore, Skibbereen, county Cork. Through life she was beloved and revered by all who knew her, and her end was perfect peace.

Lloyd—November 12, Guy Lloyd, Esq., of Croghan, county Roscommon, J.P., D.L. for the same county, in the 87th year of his age.

Porter—November 10, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Fanny, the tenderly affectionate, and much loved eldest child of William Henry and Mary Porter. Joyful in hope, patient in tribulation, instant in prayer, she fell asleep in Jesus in the twenty-fifth year of her age.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, Nov. 14—ARRIVED—Jessie Banfield, New York, wheat and apples; Anna Dorothea, Dantzic, general cargo; Herald, Glasgow, goods; Star, Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Royal William, Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Ceres, London, goods—14 colliers.

SAILED—Little Jenny, Terceira; Herald, Glasgow, goods; Dolphin, Belfast, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Mona, Maryport, porter; Star, Liverpool, goods; Royal William, Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cornwall, Moppett, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—Nov. 15.
Morning, 12h 3m. | Evening, 12h 16m.

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